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MATERIALS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL

Bush Delivers Proposal

LD180705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At the Geneva conference, U.S. Vice President Bush has read out the so-called proposals widely publicized by the White House on banning chemical weapons. Washington's initiative is directed toward blocking any agreement by putting forward obviously unacceptable conditions. Its real aim is to present Reagan as a peacemaker during the election year and to conceal plans to build up U.S. chemical arsenals.

Intends to Block Accord

LD171005 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush has left for Western Europe. By the personal order of President Reagan he is to read out at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament U.S. "proposals for "banning chemical weapons". As is known, President Reagan is asserting that the American draft reflects the readiness of the USA to remove forever the threat of chemical warfare.

In fact Washington's "initiative" has nothing is common with this. Its purpose is to block the efforts to reach any agreement by putting forward obviously unacceptable conditions and to camouflage plans for building up the U.S. chemical arsenals. Already at this stage the United States has the world's biggest stockpiles of combat toxic agents -- over 150,000 tonnes and 3 million units of ammunition.

Nevertheless the Pentagon has drawn up a long-term programme for "chemical rearmament" costing over 10 billion dollars. Thus, it is planned for the 1985 fiscal year alone to spend 1.1 billion dollars on the production of so-called binary munition, specifically at the Pine Bluff chemical complex in Arkansas State. According to Washington's plans a part of binary munition is to be sited in Western Europe where Vice President George Bush is instructed to persuade the public that the United States has a serious intention to ban chemical weapons.

London April 17 TASS -- Great Britain and other Western European allies of the USA believe, the newspaper GUARDIAN writes, that the proposals on inspection, contained in the American draft treaty on banning chemical weapons, are much too obtrusive and likely to be qualified by the Soviet Union as an attempt to resort to legalised espionage.

As to the U.S. "proposal" for establishing a permament group of "experts" that could inspect at will any installations, it will be equally unpopular in developing countries, too, the newspaper says.

Seeks to Blame USSR

LD172356 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Makurin writes:

Striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states, the U.S. and its NATO allies have initiated a large-scale chemical rearmament program and are working out plans of a possible utilisation of these barbarous weapons.

According to the CBS television company, NATO strategists are now busy analysing the results of the regular NATO exercise held recently in West Germany, in the course of which the troops trained the methods of chemical warfare. What are the preliminary results of the exercises? They showed, in the first place, that millions of peaceful civilians would be the main victims of chemical poisoning, since the troops have sufficient protection means. This conclusion should lead any sober-minded person to the only logical conclusion: These weapons must be destroyed, and their further development outlawed. However, this conclusion would suit neither the Pentagon, nor the White House which is planning to spend about 10 billion dollars on the chemical rearmament in the coming 5 years. All this is done in such a way as if the U.S. did not possess already 150,000 tons of toxic agents, 3 million chemical charges, 10 percent of which are stored on the territory of Western Europe.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the stockpiled weapons are enough for repeated elimination of all the living beings on this planet. However, disregarding these facts, the U.S. military are planning to organize the mass production of new types of weapons, to build new storage facilities for it outside the United States and to bring to five million units the arsenals of chemical weapons, which are described by Washington as an important deterrent.

The main U.S. allies do not lag behind the U.S. in this respect. France possesses today 5,000 tons of toxic agents. Apart from it, it has all the technology needed to start the production of the so-called binary weapons at any moment, the newspaper LIBERATION points out. Great Britain, West Germany, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Israel and South Africa are actively working at the synthesis of new toxic agents. All this is done in spite of the fact that the horrors of the utilisation of chemical weapons by the U.S. military in Vietnam which affected two million people are still fresh in the memory of peoples.

In order to distract the attention of the world public from its dangerous plans to play down criticism of its sinister plans, Washington resorts to its favourite means -- the combination of demagogy and the distortion of facts.

The U.S. vice president, George Bush, has set out for Western Europe. His task is to railroad another "peace initiative" of President Reagan at the disarmament conference, which is defined as the universal global ban on chemical weapons. However, Washington's "love of peace" cannot deceive anyone, because by putting forward the obviously unacceptable conditions in the sphere of control and verification, it is going to block the reaching of any understanding on this issue and shift the blame on to the Soviet Union, the way it has done in the past on more than one occasion. It would be worth recalling in this connection that it is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which, as early as in 1969, proposed to conclude a convention on the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons and to remove these weapons from the arsenals. This principled stand was reaffirmed in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko before the electors of the Kuybyshev Constituency of Moscow, who stressed the extreme importance of saving mankind from a possible use of chemical weapons.

U.S. Track Record Denounced

LD172338 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Vice President George Bush has arrived in Geneva to present to the 40-Nation disarmament conference a proposal which President Reagan said was designed to eliminate forever the threat of chemical warfare. Sending Mr Bush on an extremely vital mission in the cause of peace, Ronald Reagan called his draft treaty a first-rate proposal and wished the vice president Godspeed.

Without wanting to dampen the high spirits in Washington or enter into a shouting match over the ostensible virtues of the American proposal, let's review two aspects of the administration's position on chemical arms and arms control in general. First of all, the U.S. already leads the world in the chemical stockpiles, amounting to over 150,000 tons, kept both at home and close to the Soviet Union, that is, in Western Europe. Claiming that these arms have become obsolete, the administration is pressing for the production of an estimated 3 million shells and bombs containing a new generation of chemical weapons known as binary nerve gas. Administration officials have put so much fuel into defending the binary weapon program in Congress that few can seriously believe in their revulsion or abhorrence for chemical warfare -- not after the massive use of chemicals in the Indochina war.

Secondly, the Reagan administration has become notorious for its first-rate [as heard] proposals in Geneva at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe. They were one-sided and patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and that is precisely why both the zero-zero option and the interim proposal were advanced. The White House knew they would be rejected, but made no effort to save the talks by taking into account security interests of the Soviet Union. President Reagan pledged to eliminate the entire class of medium-range missiles from the face of the earth. As a result, they have deployed cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. President Reagan pledged to eliminate all offensive strategic weapons. With this in mind, the U.S. is developing new chemicals and is about to move into outer space. To eliminate the threat of chemical warfare, the administration is pressing ahead with the binary nerve gas programs. It used to be known as an arms race. Now this is called elimination of all types of weapons.

Moscow TV Blasts Proposal

LD171922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Apr 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush specializes in conducting propaganda campaigns. Several times he has left on long trips, acting as an advocate of the White House's militaristic programs. The latest such trip is a tour of the countries of Western Europe, which he is now beginning. Bush has arrived in Geneva, where he is entrusted with announcing to the disarmament conference the U.S. proposal on banning chemical weapons. [video provides shot of Bush at microphone on airfield tarmac at night, with U.S. plane in background]

On the eve of his departure, Bush spoke loftily of the fact that the United States is supposedly prepared to forever eliminate the threat of chemical war, and he called upon our country to examine the American draft seriously. However, even the West European allies of the United States have a skeptical attitude toward this document. The London newspaper GUARDIAN points out that the requirements contained in the proposal for carrying out inspections are extraordinarily obtrusive and would certainly be seen as an attempt to resort to legitimized espionage. The U.S. proposal on the creation of a standing group of experts who could arbitrarily inspect any installation would not be popular with the developing countries either, the GUARDIAN points out. [video provides shots of soldiers in protective clothing and helmets with masks, a camouflaged tank, and an aircraft flying over clouds of gas rising from green landscape]

The true purpose of the latest U.S. maneuvers is to disguise plans to build up American chemical arsenals. Even now they have the largest stocks of combat toxic substances in the world and more than 3 million warheads. Nevertheless, for next year alone there is a plan to spend more than $1 billion on the production of so-called binary chemical weapons, which should be deployed in Western Europe.

MOSCOW DECRIES U.S. HANDLING OF '84 OLYMPICS

Charter Violations Scored

LD172321 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] At a press conference in Moscow on Monday, the chairman of the Soviet sports committee, and president of the USSR National Olympic Committee, Marat Gramov, expressed profound concern over the way the United States side is handling major issues of preparing this year's Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. He reaffirmed the Soviet Olympic Committee's demand that an emergency session of the Board of the International Olympic Committee be convened to discuss the problem. Our observer Vladlen (?Bikov) writes in this connection:

As any other games in the Olympic history, the Los Angeles Olympics will be a unique event. However, what makes it unique and so unlike all the previous games is the outrageous degree of commercialization and the blatant departure from the universally acknowledged Olympic rules and traditions. Moreover, from the very early stages of preparation, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, obviously egged on by Washington, has decided not to play by the book, which in this case is the Olympic Charter. As a result, several major principles of the charter have been violated, and this includes three Olympic villages scattered over a large territory, and not one as stipulated in Rule 40 of the charter. This includes transportation of athletes, still an outstanding problem, for which the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee seems unable to find a reasonable solution. It also includes the exorbitant prices, which have already forced many national Olympic committees to cancel their participation or sharply reduce their Olympic contingents. Finally, the big issues are security and the vicious anti-Soviet campaign, whipped up by some political, religious, and emigrant groups with the tacit approval of the United States authorities.

At his press conference on Monday, Marat Gramov indicated the Soviet Olympic Committee is profoundly concerned over these issues, especially given the United States' position that these are allegedly minor problems, and that the American Government cannot prevent private groups from making their views known. But then this is tantamount to admitting that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and the United States Government will allow all kinds of discriminatory political actions, blackmail, and even physical threats and violence against Soviet athletes and Olympic officials at the games, thus dodging the responsibility for the safety of national delegations.

The city of Los Angeles is known to have a rampant crime record, including murders and assassinations, and the refusal of the United States side to guarantee security and equal rights to all participating teams is definitely a crude violation of the Olympic Charter and the agreement signed by the Soviet National Olympic Committee and the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee last December. It's been reported from Los Angeles that Soviet newsmen and even Olympic officials will be allowed to attend the sites of only ten Olympic sports out of the total number of 23. This, coupled with the provocative statements by officials in the State Department and in the FBI and other special services is obviously aimed at scaring Americans by the 'Russians Are Coming' hysteria, and is unprecedented in the Olympic history.

The United States authorities say they are puzzled by the Soviet stand, and pretend they can't understand Soviet motives. Instead of treating these and other very serious problems in a positive and constructive way, some unscrupulous United States officials hint at this country's attempted boycott of the Los Angeles games. However, if the events of 1980 ring any bells to you, this, under the circumstances, certainly sounds like crying wolf.

U.S. Propaganda Denounced

LD172333 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 17 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov:

U.S. NOC President W. Simon, appearing in a programme of the ABC television network, has expressed surprise in connection with the fact that the Soviet Union is "displeased" and "complains" about preparations for the 1984 Olympics. If the Russians are displeased with something, he added, let's sit down at the negotiating table and resolve these problems. State Department spokesman John Hughes also claimed in unison with W. Simon that he cannot understand why the Russians are not happy.

The feigned surprise of the American NOC and the U.S. State Department will not delude those who are seriously alarmed by the fate of the international Olympic Movement and by the violation of several major provisions of the Olympic Charter in the process of preparations for the 1984 Olympics.

In fact, the situation is quite different. Simon claimed that the U.S. NOC was doing its utmost to keep politics out of the Los Angeles games. But, one might ask, what does the noisy propaganda campaign in the host country, directed against countries officially invited to participate in the Olympics, have to do with sport? It creates an atmosphere of nervousness and tension, favourable for terrorist organizations and groupings who threaten the safety of athletes from these countries. What aims are served by the brainwashing of Los Angeles residents in the spirit of hatred towards these countries, or by the attempts to accredit at the games representatives of radio stations which conduct subversive activity against the socialist part of the world?

The situation is unprecedented for Olympic Games. Its actual goal is to make it impossible for athletes from socialist countries to participate in the 1984 Olympics, or, at least, to heighten tensions during their competitions and stay in Los Angeles.

Is it necessary to discuss at the "negotiating table" such indisputable Olympic rules and provisions which stipulate safety of athletes and officials, or the question of Olympic identity cards which guarantee entry into the host country?

The Soviet Union, as well as other socialist countries, have always been faithful to the principles of the Olympic Movement, its noble ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples. Strictly complying with the traditions of the international Olympic Movement, the Soviet Union does not intend to watch impassively how they are being violated. "Boycott," "sanctions," or "revenge," the pet words used by officials in the present Washington administration, are alien to the Soviet Union. Neither is it going to seek "political benefits" for itself or some privileges for its athletes.

That is why the firm, principled position of the USSR finds understanding of the international community, of all who want to preserve and continue the Olympic Games -- a festival of the world's youth.

Concern Over Anti-Sovietism

LD161825 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov reports:

The Helsinki Final Act of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation says that the participating states will encourage -- with the aim of broadening the existing ties and cooperation in the field of sports -- appropriate contacts and exchanges, including sports meets and competitions of all kinds on the basis of the generally recognized international rules, provisions and practices. This important international document was also signed by the President of the United States.

But do official Washington's actions accord with that international principle in connection with the preparations for the upcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles? This is a natural question, as facts indicate that President Reagan's written committment to the International Olympic Committee as regards the observance of Olympic traditions, rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter are not met on a number of important points.

Thus, the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign, which is being whipped up in the USA with the blessing of the official authorities, is a source of serious concern to all, who cherish the ideals of the international Olympic movement. The main role in this campaign is assigned to the reactionary coalition "Ban the Soviets." The coalition launched in Los Angeles a special "Operation Liberty-84" aimed at staging political provocations and inciting athletes from the socialist countries to defect. It is on the initiative of that coalition that two resolutions have been tabled at the U.S. Congress aimed at poisoning the traditional festive atmosphere at the Olympic Games. One of the resolutions demands that the Soviet athletes be banned from the Olympic Games of 1984.

Preparations are proceeding full speed ahead in Los Angeles for political demonstrations and rallies timed to the Olympic Games. Posters and streamers hostile to the socialist countries are put up. In clear encouragement of such irresponsible actions, John Hughes, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that the freedom of speech allegedly existing in the USA allows any group to express its viewpoint. So the statement made by the leader of the coalition "Ban the Soviets" that his organization enjoys "growing support in Congress, at the State Department and at the National Security Council" is not accidental. This is a rather strange for a civilized society's interpretation of the notion "freedom of speech" allowing insults against nations and fostering hatred against whole peoples.

The American side violates the principles of the Olympic movement, whose aim is to educate young people by means of sports in the spirit of a better mutual understanding and friendship, building a better and more tranquil world, by doing absolutely nothing in face of open threats issued in the USA of physical short work, provocative actions vis-a-vis athletes and officials from the socialist countries. [sentence as received]

Such a campaign creates an abnormal situation on the eve of the Olympic Games, calls in question the assurances made by the official services about the measures taken by the USA, as a host country, to ensure absolute security of the athletes and national delegations. Therefore, there are serious apprehensions that the civil rights of athletes may be violated and their human dignity -- insulted.

How far are the claims by the American side to the effect that the participation of athletes from the socialist countries allegedly threatens the security of the United States from the provisions of the Final Helsinki Act, emphasizing the need for strengthening mutual understanding, friendly relations and trust among nations.

U.S. 'Poisoning Atmosphere'

PM180938 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 18 April 1984 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,400-word "Political Observer's Opinion" by Vikentiy Matveyev entitled "The Olympic Flame Must Not Be Allowed To Die!" Matveyev's article discusses the political and commercial aspects of the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympics, accusing members of the U.S. Administration of turning the games into an "arena of cold war" and of trying to "poison the atmosphere" of the games and "whip up hysteria in an anti-Soviet and anticommunist spirit on far-fetched and ridiculous pretexts." Matveyev talks of "extremist organizations" opposing Soviet participation in the games, "making overt threats of physical violence."

The article alleges that the Soviets are not alone in their dissatisfaction with the organization of the games: "The other day, for example, a spokesman for the British athletes spoke in the same vein," the article says.

Having called for the "Olympic traditions" to be observed, Matveyev writes: "Soviet athletes are training hard for the games; they are keen to participate and they hope they will have the opportunity of honest competition on equal terms and friendly contacts with athletes from all countries."

Potential for Terrorism

PM171205 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent Vladimir Simonov dispatch "The Five Rings Turned Into Targets: The Shadow of Terrorism Hangs Over the Olympic Games in Los Angeles"]

[Text] New York -- Quite a lot of time still remains before the beginning of the Olympics in Los Angeles. But the games' organizers are already making strenuous efforts to arm themselves. Here is a list of equipment bought by them in recent days which have nothing to do with sports: Light machineguns with silencers -- 6; high-powered rifles -- 26; night surveillance devices for helicopters -- 10; radio equipment for underwater communication -- 5 sets; a "Felix" robot which can shoot and defuse explosive devices -- 1.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, all this combat hardware is intended for use "in response to many emergency situations during the Olympics..."

What is striking is the absence of the conditional in that sentence. There is no "if," "in case of," or "on condition." It appears that the newspaper is certain that emergencies will arise. And that they will not be limited to one incident, so to speak -- note the word "many."

Fear. Even today it is creeping up on the city in California. Although so far only the preparations for the moment when the Olympic flame flares up are in progress, fear is overshadowing the joy of anticipation of the games. Furthermore, many Americans are asking themselves: What is actually to be expected? A festival of youth and sport, or an unavoidable police operation against certain criminal groups, with unpredictable consequences?

I scan almost everything that the American press writes about the Olympics and I see: Its tone increasingly betrays acute anxiety about the safety of hundreds of thousands of people -- athletes, sports experts, spectators -- all, who will come to Los Angeles.

What is most curious is that it is precisely those people whose official duty it is to ensure calm and order at the games who behave more diffidently than others. It is as if these officials were seeking to justify themselves in advance. As if they were preparing public opinion for what might happen.

"It is very complicated, very difficult" -- this is how William (Rethern), coordinator for Olympic security questions at the Los Angeles Police Department, describes his task. "We cannot be sure that we have done everything that need be done," Edgar West, former FBI agent and now director of security for the Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC), echoes him.

Doubts, Nervousness...

And what else can you expect, since the protection of the Olympic facilities and teams represents this time, in the opinion of independent experts, an impossible task in the full sense of the word. Never before in the history of the Olympic movement have the games been dispersed over such a large area -- a number of hostels where the athletes will be accommodated, and 23 different sites where the contests will be held. And all this scattered over a territory of some 4,500 square miles, encompassing Los Angeles itself and more than a dozen satellite cities in three countries. At times, athletes have to rattle about in buses for 1 and 1/2 and 2 hours to reach the venue of contests.

Buses traveling on open roads. Uncommonly long itineraries, known in advance. They cannot be made safe. Were someone to artificially devise an ideal location for an attack, he could not have come up with anything better. This is the view expressed here by private investigation agency experts.

And they are not alone. I quote THE NEW YORK TIMES of 2 April: "According to information received from officials in the police force and other individuals familiar with the problem, the planning of security measures for the 1984 games, which started 2 years ago, has been hampered by two circumstances. Namely, the great geographical dispersal of the games -- which means that no one police department is responsible for everything -- and the longstanding squabbles between the FBI and the Los Angeles Police as to who should be in charge in the case of a major act of terrorism."

It seems to me that the reporter who wrote this omitted something important. What is the reason for these squabbles? It is by no means that both these services are eager to show that they mean business. On the contrary, neither the FBI nor the police wants to accept responsibility for security at the games, which were conceived as dangerous from the outset.

Indeed, what is the reason for this vast territory where the athletes will live and compete? As is known, the private company of businessmen who describe themselves as the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee decided to economize on the construction of the Olympic Village and the sports facilities. The slogan of "generally affordable, spartan games" was a screen for the organizers' desire to pocket as much as possible, and to put as little as possible into the Olympic money-box. Old sports facilities, spectator stands made of poles and sheets of nylon. Everything thrown together carelessly and in haste. The pursuit of profits has resulted in a threat to the safety of all those who will gather around the Olympic flame.

The police and FBI professionals understand this perfectly well. Hence, their attempts to pass the buck. A few days ago, Richard (Vertsing), chief of the FBI network in Los Angeles, finally announced: Everything is okay! We have signed an agreement with the police. Should anything happen we will "act jointly."

(Vertsing), to put it mildly, is obscuring the issue. The signed document, more than anything else, smacks of an invitation to crime. I cite THE NEW YORK TIMES again: "... In order to reach accord (between the FBI and the police), it had to be worded so ambiguously that it remains unclear which service will in fact direct the countermeasures should terrorists seize a group of foreign sportsmen." Such ambiguity "could lead to a serious problem in the event of a crisis," the newspaper admits.

Yes, the international Olympic family has most serious cause for alarm. The services responsible for security at the games clearly lack confidence in their own strength. You gain the impression that the organizers of the Olympics have forgotten where and in what times this event will be taking place. Let me remind them.

Los Angeles was nicknamed murder city long ago. It ranks approximately fourth in the United States in terms of the number of crimes committed. The bloody statistics are mainly the work of juvenile gangs. There are around 300 of them here. The warring clans comprise around 30,000 people. These degenerate young people who smoke marijuana and hide a knife down their right trouser leg have two-thirds of all street crimes on their conscience.

The outrageous crime rate, for which the city is known, could cast a bloody glow over the Olympic flame. But the danger also lies elsewhere. The Reagan administration's reactionary policy which is trying to throttle freedom is provoking desperate protests abroad and at home. Washington's state terror is sparking off retribution. Afraid of it, the incumbents of the White House, the Pentagon, and other official buildings have surrounded themselves with concrete bollards and deployed antiaircraft missiles nearby.

But what about the Coliseum stadium in Los Angeles? What about the Olympic hostels? It is not difficult to imagine a sick mind, inflamed by suffering, where the idea is now being born of declaring its hatred of the administration's policies at precisely the place where the whole world's attention will be focused.

I would not be writing about this if the American press itself was not full of reports on this topic. Dozens of organizations inside the United States and abroad are cited as possible terrorists.

Robert Lindsay, the New York journalist, warns: "This list, in the view of security service staffers, includes such militarized groups inside the United States as Weather Underground and Puerto Rican nationalists. Officials also fear that terrorist groups in the Near East, Central America, Northern Ireland, and other ethnic organizations may attempt to use the Olympics as a forum to draw attention to their political dissatisfaction."

At the same time, frontmen, clearly inspired by Washington, continue to foment an upsurge of anti-Sovietism in the country. It is their desire, of course, to time the crest of the hostile wave to coincide with the Olympics. But even now the campaign is assuming frightening, pathological forms. At a street market in New York, noisy tradesmen offered me an outrageous badge with the inscription "Kill a Russian!"

The shadow of terrorism hangs over Los Angeles. I know from my acquaintances in UN circles that this leaves the leadership of many national Olympic teams with a difficult choice. Should they send their own teams of security guards? Should they send their athletes at all, or would it be better not to subject talented sportsmen to excessive risks?

Five Olympic rings. In Los Angeles they are beginning to look like a target at a firing range...

FORMER OLYMPIC CHAMPION LAMENTS LA SECURITY

PM161420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 8

[Article by L. Latynina, nine times Olympic champion: "I Believe in the Future of the Olympics" -- First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] L. Latynina has twice been absolute champion of Europe, the world, and the Olympics. She has a very rich collection of Olympic awards -- 18 medals, of which 9 are gold. Under her leadership, the Soviet gymnastic team has three times stood on the top step of the Olympic rostrum. For her work, Latynina has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of People's Friendship, and three Badge of Honor orders. She is a member of the USSR National Olympic Committee. All her life has been in sport and, of course, L. Latynina, now honored master of sport and honored USSR trainer, cannot fail to be alarmed by the situation which is taking shape in Los Angeles.

Once I tried to count up how many tournaments I have taken part in, and how many awards I have won. I counted and counted and lost count. There have been so many competitions in my long sporting life. But I remember seven of them in particular down to the last detail, because they were not simply competitions, but the Olympics. I was competitor at three of them -- in Melbourne, Rome, and Tokyo -- a trainer at three more -- in Mexico City, Munich, and Montreal -- and at the last games in Moscow I was a member of the Olympic Organizing Committee.

What are the Olympic Games? They are a festival of sport, a forum of friendship among young people of different countries, and an academy of supreme sporting skill. But the Olympics also possess something which is above any words, something which affects everybody involved in the games. And now, when I read reports from Los Angeles, I am seized by fear: Will this traditional atmosphere of festivity, purity, and nobility be preserved at the upcoming Olympics? What kind of purity is it, when the spirit of gain is intertwined with the Olympic rings and the sacred Olympic flame is sold off?

And what about the sportsmen's safety? Just think, an organization called "Ban the Soviets" has even been created and terrorists are threatening sportsmen from socialist countries with reprisals...

"Oh sport! You are justice," wrote Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympics, in his famous "Ode to Sport." But what justice, what honorable fight can there be at gunpoint? In our kind of sport, when a contest is decided by hundreds and even thousands of a mark, when nerves are stretched to the limit, any trifle can be decisive. And the life and safety of sportsmen is no trifle.

I remember the tragedy of the Munich Olympics. When it happened, we Soviet gymnasts had already left the Olympic Village and set off on a exhibition tour of the country. That is where the news of the terrorists' raid and the sportsmen's death reached us. I cannot imagine what our remarkable sprinter Valeriy Borzov experienced when somebody phoned him in Montreal and told him that a sniper would be sitting in the stadium. But Borzov arrived at the start, competed as best he could, and managed to win two medals at the Montreal Olympics.

Borzov was a model of will and courage. But in gymnastics, for example, very young sportswomen -- schoolgirls, still children really -- are competing now. Do we have the right to subject them to danger? I am myself a mother and a grandmother, and I cannot imagine what would become of me if my daughter or grandson went to Los Angeles, to the Olympic capital where nobody guarantees their safety. No, I do not even want to imagine this.

Of course, in mentioning all this, I am not thinking of ordinary U.S. sports lovers. I have visited that country many times and I know Americans to be fine judges of gymnastics and admirers of Soviet sportsmen. I remember the triumphal tour of U.S. cities which we made after the Munich Olympics. At that time everybody was astounded and delighted by Olga Korbut. Thousands and thousands of American girls joined gymnastic clubs. Hundreds of Olga Korbut clubs were born in the country. It was perhaps then that the upsurge in sporting gymnastics in the United States began.

At the Montreal Olympics, the Americans were already able to win one of the medals. They competed splendidly at the 1979 world championships, and then . . .Then there was the regrettably well-known boycott of the Moscow games, instigated by the then U.S. President Carter. There was profound disappointment among that country's sportsmen and -- and as a result -- their failure at the next world championships in 1981.

I often meet with Jackie (Fay) of the United States, representative of the women's technical committee of the International Federation of Gymnastics, on gymnastic affairs. I know her well as a sensible, objective, and sober-minded person. Jackie, if anybody, I am sure, could fully assess the situation which took shape before and after the Moscow Olympics. That is, that nonattendance at just one Olympics, this supreme school of sporting skill, not only leads to a halt in growth, but results in a step backwards. So, if sportsmen from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who are being threatened cannot compete in Los Angeles, this will probably be a step backwards not just for U.S. gymnastics but for gymnastics all over the planet.

This is why I believe the USSR National Olympic Committee's statement -- which contains an appeal to national Olympic committees of the different countries, the international sporting federations, and the world's sporting public, to pool their efforts in defense of the principles and ideals of the Olympic Movement and to preserve the Olympics -- is extremely important and timely.

Of course, I understand the current position of the International Olympic Committee and its desire to hold the 23d Olympic Games come what may. But I do not understand why the International Olympic Committee is half-closing its eyes, so to speak, to the many violations of the Olympic Charter by the Olympic Organizing Committee and the U.S. authorities. But, as they say, there are compromises and compromises. It is time to decide; it is time to resort to decisive actions, for the Olympics are no longer very far away. As for me, I am no doubt by nature an optimist. I believe that ultimately all difficulties will be overcome and that human reason and the spirit of the Olympics will triumph. I believe in the future of the Olympics!

POLISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOICES CONCERNS

LD142033 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 TASS -- "The Polish Olympic Committee, which has always come out in defence of the Olympic ideas, considers it necessary to join its voice to the critical opinions, full of concern; the opinions which are being expressed more and more widely of late about the state of preparation for the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles."

Thus, how begins the Polish NOC's statement issued on April 14. The statement says further, in particular: "It is not for the first time that we do this. Many times already we have pointed to negative actions which do not conform to the Olympic Charter and with which the preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics is being accompanied." Unfortunately, the course of events shows that the situation which jeopardizes the Olympics as a festival of peace and friendship among the youth of the world keeps on over many questions and even gets aggravated.

The opinion of the Polish NOC is that the major problem is the political atmosphere which is being created around the Olympic Games by reactionary, anti-communists circles and by cold war forces in the United States. They want to use the Olympics for their own reactionary purposes hostile to peace.

All who cherish the Olympic ideals demand that the Olympic Charter be stringently observed and that a stop be put to actions directed against anyone of the participants in the Olympics.

At one with other national Olympic committees, the Polish NOC expects resolute steps in this connection, first of all from the International Olympic Committee, the statement points out.

HUNGARIAN NOC CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR IOC MEETING

LD131859 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 13 TASS -- The situation with the organizing of the 23rd Olympic Games was discussed today at a meeting of Hungary's National Olympic Committee.

"Certain circles make efforts to use the meeting of the world's best sportsmen for purposes of propaganda against socialist countries. Our committee condemns resolutely these attempts," chairman of Hungary's National Olympic Committee Istvan Buda said after the meeting. Istvan Buda said Hungary's National Olympic Committee is also concerned over the fact that the spirit of gain alien to the ideas of the Olympic movement reigns in connection with the organization of the Los Angeles games.

The Hungarian National Olympic Committee shares the viewpoint of those national Olympic committees that suggest that an extraordinary meeting of the International Olympic Committee be convened to discuss the problems that have arisen.

PRAVDA ASSAILS REAGAN 'PRAYER FOR PEACE DAY'

PM171105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The U.S. President has published an edict decreeing that 28 May be proclaimed "prayer for peace day."

Demagoguery and playing on people's feelings have always been inherent in the U.S. ruling elite. However, perhaps never before have verbal outbursts reached such a pitch as under the present administration. In the past 3 years, the U.S. political calendar has been filled with innovations like "the day of prayer for Poland," "National day of concern for the needy," "equal rights for women day," and so forth.

But all these ploys aimed at trapping Americans in a net of cheap demagoguery are failing to achieve their purpose. But the presidential elections are imminent. Public opinion polls attest that the majority of Americans advocate peace, the freeze on nuclear arsenals proposed by the Soviet Union, and the restoration of good-neighborly relations with the USSR destroyed by the present administration. The White House must take this into account. Its incumbent is being faced increasingly acutely with the question of how to circumvent the fact that U.S. foreign policy, as the well-known observer J. Reston put it, is now "in the hands of a President who knows nothing about history, people's sufferings, and poverty..." Hence the White House's Herculean efforts to obscure the issue and to use phony phrases to conceal the gist of the aggressive adventurist policy it is pursuing.

The facts attest to the degree to which the White House incumbent's vain efforts to act in the guise of "peacemaker" are in glaring contradiction with reality. On the same day that the above-mentioned edict was signed in the Oval Office, the press reported, for instance: "The United States has constructed enough military establishments in Honduras to make it possible to deploy the 82d Airborne Division in less than 24 hours to undertake combat operations in Central America;" "Reagan has decreed that El Salvador be granted military aid without the appropriate sanction from Congress;" "The U.S. Armed Services Committee [komissiya po delam vooruzhennykh sil ssha] has approved the allocation of about $4.5 billion for the production of 30 MX ICBM's and $8.1 billion for building 34 sophisticated B-1 strategic bombers." These were reports for just 1 day!

Mark Twain once said: There are two moral codes in America -- the official code, for show, and the code that is hushed up. "Our slogan is 'In God We Trust...'" Mark Twain continues. "When I read this religious inscription on a paper dollar (worth 60 cents), it always seems to me that it is quivering and whimpering in religious ecstasy." Similar hypocritical whimpering is now issuing from Washington.

'UNETHICAL' OFFICIALS RETAIN REAGAN CONFIDENCE

LD172359 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 17 TASS -- By today serious charges have been brought against 50 high-ranking members of the Reagan administration in connection with the violation of the criminal code, unethical behaviour or the abuse of official posts. This has been pointed out recently by Senator Gary Hart who is seeking presidential nomination from the Democratic Party. The former assistant to the President for national security Richard Allen, who was caught in the act of accepting a bribe is, perhaps, the most prominent among these officials who turned public posts into a source of personal enrichment, the NEW YORK TIMES writes.

His example was followed by his former deputy Thomas Reed who "earned" 427,000 dollars by using official information. The former deputy defense secretary Paul Thayer increased his personal income, using the same method. Max Hugel, deputy director of the CIA, tendered his resignation after he was accused of swindle. The same happened to the Deputy Secretary of Commerce Guy Fiske.

Trying to save his damaged reputation, the White House hurried to get rid of the representatives of the President' team who proved to be thieves. However, Reagan's friends continue to enjoy his full confidence despite charges brought against them. William Casey who was engaged in shady machinations at the stock exchange continues to head the CIA. "The chief custodian of the law" William Smith retains his post of attorney general, although he put into his pocket 175,000 dollars in violation of the tax law. Edwin Meese, the closest friend of Reagan, still occupies one of the key posts in the administration -- that of the councillor to the President -- although charges of corruption and bribe-taking brought against him are more than enough to ensure for him a sentence of long imprisonment.

Has Reagan uttered at least one word of regret in this connection? -- THE NEW YORK TIMES asks and answers the question itself: On this problem, the same as on other similar problems, he has evaded responsibility.

U.S. MODERNIZING MARINES FOR AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS

LD171706 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 17 Apr 84

["The U.S. Striking Force of Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan administration takes measures to enhance the U.S. Marine Corps as one of the main instruments for the realization of Washington's aggressive policy. John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, has stated in an interview with the "SEA POWER" magazine that a long-term programme for the modernization of the corps is being carried out in the United States now at a rapid pace first of all with a view to enhancing its fire power, strike systems, including provision with newest combat aircraft. Besides, the Pentagon's directives for 1984-1988 also envisage a sharp increase in combatant ships, in particular, the construction of 124 new ships.

The build-up of the striking force of aggression by Washington is being carried out in line with the political platform of the "Reagan team", the platform which U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger has expressed in one of his interviews: Best of all is to defend the USA outside the USA. Of course, meant by the word "defend" is the use of U.S. Armed Forces, of Marines, in the first place, to attain political and other goals, including terrorist ones, as is prescribed by Ronald Reagan's latest Directive 138 dated April 3.

It now becomes increasingly clear that Washington's militarist policy is directed towards preparation for war. It is not by chance therefore that the United States seeks to achieve all-round military superiority and to secure the possibility of a massive use of force even in the remotest areas of the world. As a result of such policy of the U.S. Administration, the situation in the world not only fails to improve but becomes increasingly dangerous. The "Reagan Team" continues to count on military forces and on imposing its ways upon other peoples. With this end in view the USA speeds up the realization of new programmes for the development and deployment of new and new types of weapons, first of all, nuclear ones, as well as the modernisation of the striking force of aggression -- the Marine Corps.

37TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-USSR TREATY MARKED

OW140753 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Sergeyev commentary]

[Excerpts] "April marks the 34th anniversary since the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Security signed in Moscow on 14 February 1950 went into effect. On this occasion, our station observer Sergeyev points out that this treaty played an outstanding role in the growth and expansion of the then young People's Republic of China. He said:

At that time, due to the Japanese invasions and prolonged civil war, China's economy was in a state of collapse, and the danger of a new war was imminent. With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the defeated troops of the Kuomintang in Taiwan attacked China and violated China's airspace. Therefore, the signing of this treaty was an immeasurable internationalist aid to the PRC. In compliance with the request of the Chinese Government, the Soviet Union fulfilled the obligations of an ally by sending its Air Force to protect China's airspace from being violated by the Kuomintang aircraft.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty signed in 1950, and the agreements signed on the basis of that treaty have played an important role in China's new social construction. In accordance with that treaty and other agreements, the Soviet Union has received China's traditional export commodities to satisfy the needs of its economy and people. Therefore, the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty conforms to the interests of the people of both countries.

XINHUA ARTICLE ON NATO ANNIVERSARY CRITICIZED

PM171520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura "Pertinent Notes": "Amending the Truth"]

[Text] The aggressive NATO bloc celebrates its 35th anniversary this month. The Chinese XINHUA agency has issued a commentary in this connection. As is well known, NATO's official name is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Maybe it was this name that misled the authors of the commentary: The XINHUA text depicts the militarist alliance as a military-political formation located on the opposite side of the globe from China and therefore apparently having no bearing on the PRC itself.

Is this not why the agency's jubilee article makes no mention of the bloc's militarist orientation, nor of the true reasons that gave rise to it -- the preparations for aggressive wars and the establishment of imperialist control over states and peoples? The commentary says something different: NATO, it seems, is an alliance created "to counter the Warsaw Pact" (although the Warsaw Pact Organization, as is well known, arose after NATO had been in existence for 6 years).

The stance of the outside, apparently distant and impartial observer chosen by the commentary's authors no doubt strikes them as extremely suitable. They forget, however, (or are pretending to have forgotten) that since it first saw the light of day NATO has been an alliance targeted not only on Europe. They forget that from the very start NATO was planned as an organization avowedly anticommunist in nature (U.S. President H. Truman officially announced the creation of the bloc in a speech devoted to a program of "practical measures against the growth of communist influence").

They forget that today this aggressive bloc, on one pretext or another and in one way or another, openly interferes in the internal affairs of the so-called Third World peoples, whose friend Beijing invariably declares itself to be. They also forget certain other facts. Such as, for instance, the emergence in 1982 within the NATO structure of a Chinese Committee aimed at establishing an economic blockade of the PRC, or the participation of the troops of eight NATO countries in the war on the Korean peninsula, when U.S. imperialism was attempting to gain revenge for its defeat in China.

Also at that time -- in March 1951 -- General MacArthur threatened to drop 20-30 atom bombs on China. The general had to retire. But not because his views on the methods of combating the "communist threat" differed from the White House opinion: The commander of the aggressors' troops on the Korean peninsula was the victim of his own haste. For General Eisenhower, then the head of the NATO Armed Forces, considered his Army as yet unprepared for a new world war and U.S. President H. Truman thought that to execute MacArthur's threat would involve the United States in a world war, "in unfavorable conditions for the United Staes."

These "unfavorable conditions" were the Soviet Union's firm stances which prevented the United States from achieving superiority over the USSR, and the imperialist West over the world socialist system. Even today the White House is trying to eliminate these conditions that are "unfavorable" for Washington and for NATO. An important gamble in these dangerous attempts is the expansion in every possible way of NATO"s zone of action, the virtual "globization" of the bloc's so-called "sphere of responsibility," and the subordination to it of sundry imperialist allainces in other regions of the world.

Anyone who has not lost the capacity to analyze soberly the realities of our time cannot fail to see that the aggressive "triple alliance" in the Far East comprising Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul is being cobbled together not only against the USSR. It is not only (and perhaps not so much) anti-Sovietism that moves the ruling circles of Japan, which has joined NATO, albeit with unofficial member status. And needless to say, it is not the Soviet Union's legitimate rights to Taiwan -- that "dot on the map" that is strategically important from the standpoint of the Pentagon and its Japanese partner -- that the NATO masters are refusing to recognize.

The authors of the XINHUA commentary prefer not to recall all this. On the contrary, a sort of sympathy for the NATO bosses in connection with the contradictions between the United States on the one hand and West Europe on the other which are eating away at the alliance, is clearly visible in it. The same commentary also contains recommendations to the White House of methods that the U.S. Administration might use to strengthen the military alliance... remember, we are talking about a bloc which was described literally on the eve of its official proclamation as a "pact which threatens mankind's peace and security and pursues the goal of provoking a new world war."

This assessment -- an undoubtedly true one which has been confirmed by all of postwar history -- was disseminated by the XINHUA agency 5 April 1949. But today people in Beijing prefer not to notice the mounting theat to mankind's peace and security coming from NATO or the intrigues which the North Atlantic alliance is weaving in the Far East.

U.S. SEEKS PRC COOPERATION ON KOREA, TAIWAN

OW180218 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Mulatov commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] The United States is currently working hard with China to seek mutual concessions on the Taiwan issue and to make Washington and Beijing arrive at basically identical views on the issue of the Korean peninsula. Recently, some people in Washington put forward plans to ask China to help tackle the Korean issue. Another trend in U.S. diplomatic circles is to encourage the Seoul authorities to establish all types of unofficial contacts with China and promote trade between South Korea and China.

"Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met with a TASS delegation in Pyongyang not long ago. He said: The U.S. imperialists are trying to turn South Korea into their colony and military base and to use it as a springboard to undermine the socialist countries. After highly prasing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union, Kim Il-song particularly pointed out the active support given by the Soviet Union to the DPRK proposal on solving the issue of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner.

"The Soviet Union has always opposed the imperialist policy of splitting Korea forever and of separating Taiwan from China."

EXPANDED STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM REVIEWED

OW171934 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, a delegation of the PRC Ministry of Education headed by Sun Min, deputy director of the Administrative Bureau [as heard] of the PRC Ministry of Education, is presently visiting the USSR. In addition to Moscow, members of the delegation will also visit Leningrad and Kiev to familiarize themselves with the operation of some universities and institutes. In Moscow, representatives of the two countries have had talks on exchange programs in the field of higher education. On 13 April, a ceremony was held at the USSR Ministry of Higher Education for the signing of a 1984-85 protocol on the exchange of students and experts between the two countries. Here is a report by a station reporter:

The protocol was signed by (Shiniyakov), deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Administration of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; and Sun Min, head of the Chinese delegation and deputy director of the Administrative Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Education. After signing the protocol, they gave short speeches.

(Shiniyakov) deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Administration of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, said: [10 seconds in Russian, fading into announcer's Mandarin translation] The documents we have both signed today will regulate Soviet-Chinese exchanges in the field of higher education during the 1984-85 academic year. We are glad to see that our talks proceeded in a practical and constructive atmosphere. We are optimistic about the expansion of contracts with the Chinese Ministry of Education. We believe that our Chinese counterparts will agree with us in this regard. [end announcer's translation]

Next, Sun Min, head of the Chinese delegation, spoke at the ceremony: (Begin recording) The main purpose of our work group's visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government is to negotiate with the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education on the exchange of students. Since 1983 our countries have sent 10 students to each other's country to study language. Both sides are satisfied with this exchange program, and agree that, in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit, it is both necessary and useful to increase the number of exchange students and expand the area of specialized studies. After consultations, both sides have agreed to send 70 students to each other's country and exchange 2 educational groups during the 1984-85 academic year. We believe that Sino-Soviet [words indistinct] and exchange in the educational sphere are highly useful for our two countries' educational development and academic progress as well as for promoting mutual understanding and friendship between educational workers of our two countries. [end recording]

Present at the signing ceremony were Sofinskiy, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR; Rogachev, deputy chief [as heard] of the First Far Eastern Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, and other staff of the Chinese Embassy.

JAPANESE POLICIES DEPENDENT ON U.S. STRATEGIES

LD171438 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Tokyo officials often say that it is necessary to increase Japan's independent political role and influence on the international scene so that they should be appropriate to the country's economc potential. When these statements are translated into the language of practical politics, however, it appears that Tokyo cannot afford more than following in Washington's footsteps. Tokyo had a chance to show its independence when the United States invaded the defenceless Grenada, but it actually cast its lot with the aggressors.

Another chance to show independence was to protest against Washington's violation of one of the basic principles of international law, the freedom of the high seas, all the more so since there was a Japanese ship among the vessels damaged by mines laid by the United States off the Nicaraguan shore. But nothing of the sort took place.

What strikes the eye, however, is Tokyo's desire to play a greater role in Washington's strategy of global confrontation with the forces of peace and social progress, its attempts to justify even the most despicable actions of the U.S. Administration and U.S. open intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries in different parts of the world. Tokyo's support for Washington's subversive actions against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is no exception in this sense.

On the eve of his visit to Pakistan, scheduled for late April, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone gave an interview to Pakistani journalists, trying to turn the well-known facts upside down. Claiming that his forthcoming talks in Islamabad will be aimed presumably at finding solutions to the Afghan problem, he made it clear that the point of discussions will be not a search for ways to put an end to outside intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan but quite different matters.

Quoting governmental sources, the news agency KYODO TSUSHIN reports that in Pakistan the Japanese premier will have talks with Afghan "refugees," that is, with leaders of the counterrevolutionary forces whose gangs are terrorising Afghan civilians. He intends to make a trip to one of the numerous camps, in which gangs of mercenary killers and subversives are put together, trained, equipped with modern weapons under the CIA's supervision, and from which they are sent into Afghanistan.

Incidentally, Japan has already made available 62 million dollars in aid to those "refugees" and, according to Nakasone, that aid will be continued.

Most probably, the program of Nakasone's visit to Pakistan will please the U.S. President and his administration, escalating armed intervention in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As for impartial observers, they get the impression of Tokyo's even closer linkup with Washington in raising barriers on the way to a peaceful settlement in the region.

USSR, MONGOLIAN DELEGATIONS HOLD ECONOMIC MEETING

LD171228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The latest session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation opened in Moscow today.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic is headed by Comrade Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

A number of important matters of mutual interest relating to further expanding and deepening Soviet-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical ties are being discussed.

RUSAKOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR 16 APRIL

LD161826 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 16 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, received Comrade Gurbadam, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to the USSR. The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

DRA-PAKISTAN NEGOTIATIONS BEING IMPEDED BY U.S.

LD142238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 14 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the UN general secretary, is in Tehran on his way to New York. Another round of his mission, whose aim is to facilitate a political solution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, is ending. During the past few days, Cordovez visited Kabul three times and Islamabad twice, where he discussed with Afghan and Pakistani leaders prospects for the fourth round of talks in Geneva on a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem.

One must say that the root of this problem lies in the undeclared war which has been conducted for as long as 5 years by the forces of imperialism headed by the United States against revolutionary Afghanistan. The launching pad of this war is Iran and Pakistan, where the basmachi gangs, armed by Washington, have dug in. The Government of Afghanistan has repeatedly come forward with constructive initiatives aimed at ending the conflict.

With the same aim, Afghan-Pakistan negotiations started in 1982 in Geneva with UN mediation. Three rounds have already taken place. Their progress is considerably impeded by the obstructionist position of the United States, which is bringing strong pressure on its ally Pakistan. Still, it is impossible to say that there are no results whatsoever. Certain shifts are mentioned in Kabul, and the personal representative of the UN general secretary himself has often expressed optimism about the outcome of the negotiations.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED IN KABUL 15 APRIL

LD152114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] In Kabul, today, a protocol up to 1988 has been signed on training specialists in the USSR for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Ghaisi, minister of higher and vocational education of Afghanistan, highly appraised the successfully developing Soviet-Afghan cooperation, including the training of qualified cadres for many branches of the national economy of the republic.

U.S. TRYING 'TO UNDERMINE' INDIAN GOVERNMENT

LD181003 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The situation in India is again troubled. According to reports of news agencies, in Punjab state over one day alone terrorists staged 37 acts of arson. Threats are issued against the leaders of the country, of the ruling party and democratic organizations. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed the nation on the radio, urging "all who love their homeland, assist in the struggle against terrorism."

One cannot help asking in this connection -- what is the cause of stepped up terrorism in India, who backs the hired murderers, arsonists and agent saboteurs?

An answer to that is given by the events of recent days in Washington: On April 3 President Reagan signed a new directive in the field of national defence. Even according to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, this directive not only justifies institutionalised terrorism of the United States in various parts of the world, but also sets the sights of the American secret services at stepping it up. This move in Washington has had its repercusions in the capitals of other states. Is it an exaggeration? It is by no means so. As follows from the reports in the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, the Sikh and other extremists, who found refuge in the USA, have already contacted, in the light of Reagan's new directive, an international terrorist organization and offered it millions of dollars for staging attempts to assassinate prominent Indian political figures.

Why do the American authorities turn a blind eye to such activities by terrorists against India, a country striving for developing friendship with which is tirelessly claimed by Washington? The peoples of Asia know too well, for that matter, what Washington's "friendship" means. It turned for them into the murder of Solomon Bandaranaike, Mujibur Rahman and, at last, the death of 90,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, two million Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans.

The point is that Washington needs this machinery of international terrorism. Its permanently strengthens it to use it actively against the leaders of the states, whose policy does not suit the book of the Reagan administration.

India is no exception. While talking at length about "friendship" with that country, Washington rates it among the first ten states against whom its subversive activities are spearheaded, hatches absurd plans for partitioning India by the year of 2,000, does its utmost in an attempt to undermine the positions of the Indira Gandhi government.

U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF PAKISTAN ASSAILED

PM171036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Along the Road of Militarization"]

[Text] The PTI news agency has reported from Delhi that Pakistan has officially requested from the United States deliveries of Hawkeye aircraft, equipped with a modern early warning system which is capable of identifying enemy aircraft at a distance of 480 km. Judging by everything, Washington is inclined to meet this request. Furthermore, the Pakistan regime has asked the U.S. Administration for AIM-9L "air to air" missiles for the F-16 fighter-bombers already supplied to Pakistan by the United States. In the specialists' view, this would sharply enhance their combat qualities.

So, egged on by Washington, Islamabad is going further and further along the road of building up its military might, disregarding the huge material costs. Why did Washington find it necessary to arm Pakistan on a scale which, its neighbors consider, exceeds the needs of that country's national defense, insofar as no one is threatening its territorial integrity and sovereignty? The answer to this question must be sought in the current U.S. global strategy for South Asia, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon's immediate plans for that country include the establishment of military bases on its territory and the deployment of the gendarme-like "Rapid Deployment Forces" there.

Pakistan has been assigned an important role in the alliance of conservative pro-Western regimes, which is being knocked together by Washington, and is meant to serve the imperialist and expansionist goals of U.S. imperialism.

Nevertheless, the development of the domestic political situation in Pakistan attests to the fact that the role imposed on it by the United States as vehicle for the present U.S. Administration's hegemonistic course, partner in the "crusade" against the USSR, and bridgehead for the undeclared war against the DRA, does not meet the Pakistani people's national interests. Mass demonstrations continue in the country demanding the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalignment, friendship, and cooperation with all states, especially neighboring states, and the restoration of democracy.

Pakistan's militarization has an adverse effect on its economic situation and the working people's living standards, generates legitimate alarm among neighboring states, whips up the arms race, and exacerbates the atmosphere of tension and suspicion in the region. Of course, Pakistan has a whole range of disputed questions in mutual relations with its neighbors. Given good will, however, they can all be resolved by talks without threats or the use of military force. The sooner this is understood in Islamabad, the better it will be for the normalization of the situation in this part of the globe.

VNA CITED ON 'PROVOCATIVE' CHINESE SHELLING

LD141215 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi April 14 TASS -- The Chinese side is continuing to stage armed provocations on the border with Socialist Vietnam, VNA news agency reported.

It said that from April 10 to 12 a whole number of districts in the northern Vietnamese provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Xa Tuyen came under artillery and mortar fire from the Chinese side. Besides, Chinese troops on April 11 penetrated 500 metres deep into Vietnamese territory in Quang Ninh Province and fired at peasants working on fields. As a result of these actions by the Chinese side, the population in the frontier areas of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has suffered heavy material damage, a considerable number of dwellings and sheds have been ruined, and crops have been destroyed. There are killed and wounded among civilians.

Armed forces and local residents in the northern Vietnamese provinces, VNA said, issued a decisive rebuff to the provocative actions of Chinese troops.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES SRV CULTURE OFFICIAL 12 APRIL

PM161409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 12 April, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Tran Van Phac, member of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee and SRV first vice minister of culture.

Questions of further developing cultural ties between the two fraternal countries were discussed in talks held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

LAO OFFICIAL AWARDED OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER

PM171037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On Awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Kremlin, Moscow, 13 Apr -- For his great contribution to developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and in connection with his 70th birthday, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

U.S. MILITARY AID TO THAILAND THREATENS PEACE

PM171109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Vitally Korionov commentary under the rubric "Event-Observer's Viewpoint": "Calculating on Tension"]

[Text] Talks have been held in the White House with P. Tinsulanon, Thailand's prime minister and minister of defense. During the talks, the U.S. President announced readiness "to supply Thailand immediately with a considerable number" of medium tanks and other types of U.S. weapons. Circles close to the White House claim that some of these weapons are meant to support the Pol Pot gangs acting against Kampuchea from Thailand's territory.

So, Washington is taking yet another step along the road of exacerbating the situation in this explosive region. The fuelers of international tension are unwilling to accept the fact that there is a growing tendency toward dialogue between the countries in that region as a result of persistent efforts by the SRV, the PRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and other peace-loving states. The Southeast Asian states are becoming increasingly aware that the fraternal countries in Indochina are striving for talks, stabilization of the situation, and peace and security in the region.

To halt this process at all costs and use every possible lever to build up the confrontation are the goals of the U.S. Administration's efforts. Washington is calculating on Thailand to a great extent in this respect. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Dam was recently in Bangkok and took advantage of his visit to make slanderous attacks on the SRV's peace-loving policy and to "influence" Thailand's government.

Now Thailand's prime minister has been invited to Washington. At their meeting, the U.S. President announced that, in addition to the delivery of tanks to Thailand (it has been officially announced that as a result of this deal, the number of tanks in service with the Thai Army will almost double), U.S.-Thai consultations will resume in the near future to finally resolve the question of supplying Bangkok with a large shipment of sophisticated U.S. fighter-bombers.

Pentagon chief Weinberger discussed with the prime minister at the same time the questions of increasing U.S. military-economic aid to Thailand. Judging by everything, Washington is planning to assign to that country in the next fiscal year more than $110 million in the form of loans and credits exclusively for military needs.

In view of all this, it is becoming even clearer why tension persists along the Thailand-Kampuchea border and why the flames of "psychological warfare" against the SRV and the other Indochina countries are being fanned in the pages of the Thai press.

Following its chosen tactics of donning the garb of "peacemaker," the Washington administration is making efforts to present its actions as some kind of concern for "stability and security" in Southeast Asia. A cheap trick!

It is obvious to any objective person that the goal of the U.S. ruling circles was and is to stir up the ASEAN countries against the Indochina states, retain the opportunity to continue to use Thailand's territory as a bridgehead for attacks against the PRK, and retain the Pol Pot clique as a tool for strikes in the struggle against Indochina countries. These actions threaten peace and stability in Asia and run counter to Thailand's national interests.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SUMS UP USSR VISIT

PM161407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Results of Talks"]

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Apr -- The talks with Soviet leaders were friendly in nature, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, who paid an official visit to the USSR and then visited Geneva and UN headquarters in New York, stated at a press conference on his return to Jakarta.

During the Moscow talks, the minister noted, questions of the state and development of bilateral relations were discussed and there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of important international problems. Although unity of views was not in evidence on all questions, I am satisfied with the results of the visit, Mochtar Kusumaatmaja said. He stressed that the USSR advocates developing a dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja stressed that China's actions on the SRV border are undermining stability and security in Southeast Asia.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S LAZAR

LD171655 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 17 TASS -- A meeting between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, took place here today.

It was noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation between the USSR and Hungary successfully makes headway and keeps a steady tendency towards further broadening and deepening. It has become versatile and today covers all major fields of life -- political, economic and ideological ones -- and invariably serves the welfare of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Special attention was drawn to the need to continue actively to promote the rise in the quality of the socialist countries' economic integration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in the interests of each member-country and the socialist community as a whole.

Talks were held on the same day between Andrey Gromyko and Peter Varkonyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

The present dangerous situation in Europe and in the world was considered first of all from the viewpoint of how to achieve a change for the better in the development of events. It was emphasized that the course of the aggressive imperialist forces -- and first of all that of the USA and its NATO allies -- towards speeding up the arms race, achieving military superiority and imposing their ways on other peoples, is being countered by the socialist community countries' clear and constructive programme which is aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war, at easing international tension, at keeping and strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The USSR and Hungary come out jointly with the other allied socialist countries in favour of further strengthening cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, and raising the effectiveness of cooperation in international affairs.

There was also a detailed exchange of views on some other international matters, concerning first of all the situation in the Middle East, the Central America and the Caribbean, in Southeast Asia, and in the south of Africa.

In the evening, Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner for Andrey Gromyko. At the dinner Gyorgy Lazar and Andrey Gromyko exchanged speeches.

Speech by Gyorgy Lazar:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic," Gyorgy Lazar said, "let me greet you, our dear guests, and express our friendly feelings to you."

"We are very glad that you have accepted the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee and the HPR Government and come here. Your current visit is an important contribution to strengthening fraternal friendship between our parties, governments and peoples and to further deepening multi-faceted and fruitful Hungarian-Soviet cooperation."

"Our people know well the outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet Communists, the peoples of the Soviet Union under the guidance of the Leninist party in perfecting developed socialist society, developing the economy, science and culture and improving the citizens' well-being, and rejoices at them like at its own. These achievements are recognized all over the world. From the bottom of our heart, we wish you further successes in fulfilling the decisions worked out and adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee to enhance the prosperity of your Soviet motherland."

"Speaking about our country, I would like to say that the situation in it is stable, the workers' power firm, and the positions of socialism are unshakable. Our people in an atmosphere of national unity is working to fulfil the decisions of the 12th HSWP Congress."

"Although we have to cope with multiple difficulties, we look with confidence into the future, because we know that our readiness for creative work and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries are a solid foundation for overcoming our problems and for successfully advancing the construction of developed socialist society."

"We see the main reason why the international situation is tense and dangerous in the fact that the extremist circles of the United States and NATO are seeking to regain their lost positions of domination and disrupt the historically formed military parity. They are putting the arms race into still higher gear, without reckoning at all with the peoples' will for peace, and have started and are continuing the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, increasing thereby the nuclear threat."

"In these conditions, the need to further consolidate our defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Treaty -- and increase the effectiveness of organizing our economic cooperation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is assuming special significance. We are prepared to make the maximum possible contribution of our own to attaining these aims, since they correspond to the interests of our people and it is in them that we see the main guarantee of insuring external conditions for successful work in socialist construction."

We are convinced that, despite imperialist intrigues, the deterioration of the international situation can be stopped. It is needed for this, however, to unite all progressive forces in the struggle for peace. We think highly of, and support the principled foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, their initiatives and efforts to safeguard peace. As Konstantin Chernenko recently declared once again, we believe that contentious international issues can and must be solved at serious and businesslike talks based on the principle of equality and equal security and taking to account the legitimate interests of all states concerned. We also are prepared to share in efforts to foster a more favourable international atmosphere and restoring mutual trust among states."

"We are sincerely glad that the fraternal Hungarian-Soviet relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are cloudless, versatile and cover all fields of life. We are gratified to state that on all the main matters our views have fully coincided now, as always, and a mutual striving has been expressed to continue to follow the lines of expansion of Hungarian-Soviet relations and of the strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship."

Speech by Andrey Gromyko:

"I shall not conceal how much I am gratified to have an opportunity to visit fraternal Hungary again, to meet friends and feel cordiality and hospitality. I would like specially to express thanks for the warm and kind words said here about our Leninist party, the Soviet state, and the people.

"I can assure in all definiteness that the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko attach exceptional importance to the strengthening of friendship and to all-round development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

"We know that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party -- headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, a tested leader of the Hungarian people, who is profoundly respected by us -- orients its policy in the same direction.

"So, we have got full mutuality in this matter. Cooperation between our countries and peoples develops in a businesslike manner and confidently. Today as never in the past it is full of profound content and covers practically all major fields of life. It is basic importance that the tendency of progressive development in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation keeps a good pace.

"Evaluating the present and looking into the future, both our Hungarian friends and ourselves are guided by the main thing: Cooperation between the USSR and Hungary must serve the welfare of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. It must promote the solution of the tasks of socialist and communist construction. This is precisely the high criterion only with which one should approach our relations. One can confidently say: This is precisely how our relations developing."

"We have mutual understanding as regards further strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist countries and their effective cooperation in collective organizations, and first of all in the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The treaty has been standing for more than a quarter of the century like a fortress on guard of socialism, reliably protecting the gains of our peoples and of the peoples of the other allied countries, and having a positive, wholesome effect on the world development. As never before, this manifests itself in all vigour today in the conditions of the complex international situation.

"The aggressive, imperialist circles -- and first of all the USA -- have set themselves as an object to dominate in the world. They would like to dictate to other states and peoples how they should handle their internal affairs. They count on force, on weapons, and expect to get ahead militarily. They carry through monstrous programmes one after another for the race of arms -- from conventional to nuclear ones.

"Did they in Washington reckon with the will of the European peoples when starting the deployment of their Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe? The Western Europeans, one may say, have been deceived several times.

"A commitment was made to conduct talks on medium-range nuclear armaments in Geneva in a serious and honest way with a view to reaching an accord. In fact, Washington lacked both seriousness and honesty when conducting the talks. They tried to suggest that they are continuing to do so at present, that the missile deployment is the straight road to an accord. In fact, they only deepened the pit on the road towards disarmament even more by their policy.

They cannot make do without deception either in great or small things. The United States Administration was seeking only one thing -- to place its first-strike missiles in Europe and disrupt regional and global equilibrium in its favour. Washington did everything to torpedo the talks, and it did torpedo them; made them senseless.

The leaders of the fraternal countries stated with absolute clarity at the Moscow meeting that the socialist community shall in no way allow that military superiority be built over them. In response to the fielding of American nuclear missiles, we adopted necessary measures jointly with other socialist countries to restore the disrupted equilibrium. And this principle will be fully upheld.

We remain committed to the effort to seek radical, greatest possible reductions of nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. This applies equally to medium-range and strategic systems.

The talks on nuclear armaments in Europe may be resumed should the United States and its NATO allies display readiness to restore the situation that had existed before the beginning of the deployment of American missiles in Europe. The issue on this score is clear. It is those who erected obstacles in the way of the talks who should remove them.

So far, there has been no shift in the United States' position on this issue. The United States' policy remains geared to militarism, to the arms race, and to strength also on other issues concerned with peace and security.

The troubadours of militarist policy have invented their own morality. Whatever suits Washington corresponds to its norms. It is moral to use weapons -- with the proclamation of war, or without doing so. Terrorism against other peoples is moral. It is moral to conduct subversive activity of all sorts against other nations. All this has been incorporated into the United States' official policy.

A grave crime is being prepared in full view of the entire world -- militarization of outer space, its transformation into an arena of an unrestricted arms race. Should these designs be carried through, mankind will be faced with a danger, like a sword that may fall down at any moment. Adventurism here borders on insanity.

Any sober-minded person understands that it is easier to agree on the limitation of weapons of some type or other when they exist in design bureaus, or, which is even better, do not exist at all. And it is several times more difficult when their production has been started or, the more so, when they have been deployed. Is it not proved by experience?

How can one explain, for instance, that the United States stubbornly refuses to resume the tripartite talks -- with Britain's participation -- on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. An accord at them was, one may say, already in hands.

There is no need to go far for an answer. Such an accord would practically preclude the development of new types of nuclear weaponry, which does not suit Washington. This confirms once again that it intends escalating further the nuclear arms race. Any sober-minded person may cast this reproach upon the American Administration.

"The Soviet Union -- and this position we also share with other allied socialist countries -- is categorically opposed to any unfair play around the question of banning chemical weapons, a barbarous means of mass annihilation. But such sordid maneuvers do take place.

One example have been recent statements coming from Washington. If the verbiage is peeled off, it will come to light that they there are continuing to think in the categories only of retaining such arms and building up their stocks."

"The way things are going at the Stockholm conference makes one apprehensive. The United States and those who are following them would clearly like to lead the forum away from the main thing. Instead of concentrating on major measures that would facilitate a real scaling down of military confrontation and a change for the better in the situation in Europe and in the world, they stick out questions of an espionage nature, hoping thereby to secure themselves unilateral advantages. They are covering up espionage with technical terminology. Obviously, this line is hindering productive work in Stockholm."

"The ideas of hegemonism, inordinate imperial ambitions, and the notion that it has the licence to run wild permeate all actions of the incumbent U.S. Administration on the international scene. The tentacles of U.S. 'vital interests' have been extended today to nearly all parts of the world. It is everywhere that they would like to enforce their ways."

"It is in this way that they are acting in the Middle East, in the area of Central America and the Caribbean, and in the south of Africa. Everywhere, they are trying to undermine the sovereignty and independence of states, the peoples' right to independent development."

"Such is the reality, and no peacefully-sounding words -- which are now becoming almost a ritual attribute of Washington's election-year rhetoric -- can camouflage the essence of this policy."

"We correlate the calls for dialgoue, issued by Washington and its intermediaries from NATO, with their overall practical policy in international affairs. All indications are that the United States and NATO as a whole are not prepared for concrete talking on the substance of issues, to curb the arms race, return to detente and strengthen European and universal security."

"The Soviet Union has never shut itself off dialogue." "But this should be a dialogue which should be directed, in practice rather than in words, at easing world tension and removing the danger of nuclear war."

"To insure a happy future to all nations, the Soviet Union together with socialist Hungary and other fraternal countries will continue further to multiply its efforts to carry out a policy of peace and international cooperation."

The dinner was attended: from the Hungarian side -- by Mihaly Korom, Peter Varkonyi and other officials, from the Soviet side -- by the officials accompanying Andrey Gromyko.

The dinner passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

USTINOV MEETS VISITING POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION

PM181024 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Polish military delegation headed by General of Army F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, arrived in the Soviet Union 17 April on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the capital's Vnukovo airport, the Polish military delegation was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet armed forces.

Polish deputy national defense ministers General of Arms J. Baryla, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate, and Divisional General J. Uzycki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff, arrived as members of the Polish military delegation. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and Divisional General H. Koczara, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, were among the welcoming party.

The Polish and USSR state flags were hoisted at the airport. An honor guard was drawn up on the runway and the Polish and USSR state anthems were played.

Polish National Defense Minister General of Arms F. Siwicki accepted the report of the head of the honor guard and reviewed the line of Soviet servicemen.

On the same day, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, met with General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister. A warm, friendly talk was held.

Questions of further developing and strengthening the friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR armed forces and the Polish Army were discussed. There was also an exchange of opinions on urgent problems of world and European security. The sides noted that the responsibility for the sharp deterioration in the international situation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole is borne wholly by the United States and its NATO allies. D.F. Ustinov and F. Siwicki unanimously stressed that under these conditions increasing the combat readiness of the socialist countries' armies and further strengthening the Warsaw Pact Organization are tasks of paramount importance.

Taking part in the talk were, on the Soviet side: Marshals of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and V.G. Kulikov; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov; Adm of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Colonel General Engineer M.A. Sergeychik; and other officials.

On the Polish side: General of Arms J. Baryla; Divisional General J. Uzycki; other delegation members; and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on the 39th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Polish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The reception was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers; and representatives of the capital's public.

The Polish military delegation headed by General of Army F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, attended the reception.

FEDOSEYEV HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF CPCZ PLENUM

PM171554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by academician P. Fedoseyev: "At a Decisive Turning Point; on 15th Anniversary of CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) Plenum"]

[Text] Among the events which have firmly gone down in the history of the fraternal CPCZ, an important place belongs to the April (1969) Central Committee Plenum. This was a milestone which--after the period of profound political crisis in the party and in Czechoslovak society--marked a turn toward the normalization of the entire situation.

It is impossible to fully assess the significance of the CPCZ Central Committee April Plenum without turning to the experience in surmounting and repelling the very dangerous attempt at a counterrevolutionary coup undertaken in Czechoslovakia in 1968-1969.

During the years of socialist building, the Czechoslovak working people under the CPCZ's leadership had built the foundations of socialism and achieved major successes in developing the economy, science, and culture and in improving the people's well-being. At the same time, many obstacles and difficulties were encountered on the path of building socialism and serious errors were committed.

The enemies of socialism exploited the difficulties and the slowing down of the pace of economic development in the sixties, the shortcomings and errors of the country's party and state leadership of the time, and the slackening of the party's links with the masses and of its ideological positions.

But no one could reverse the course of history. The antisocialist forces and their masters in the West had blundered. The roots of socialism in Czechoslovak soil remained healthy and full of vital strength. The community of socialist countries did not abandon and under no conditions could abandon Czechoslovakia in its misfortune; it rendered fraternal international aid to the Czechoslovak people.

The theory and practice of scientific communism teach us that the Communists and working class must always stand guard over socialist gains, mindful of V.I. Lenin's instructions that a revolution is only worth anything if it knows how to defend itself. Relying on international support, the CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist forces and all Czechoslovak patriots set themselves the task of overcoming the political crisis with the aid of political means. The turning point was the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum which met in Prague 17 April 1969. Thanks to the Marxist-Leninist forces' purposeful efforts in the party, the plenum effected decisive changes in the CPCZ leadership and its policy. The election of Comrade Gustav Husak as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee opened a new stage which predetermined the breakthrough in the process of changing the correlation of forces in the party and state.

The initiative and activeness in the CPCZ shifted irreversibly to the Marxist-Leninist forces. Determining preconditions were created for surmounting the profound crisis in the party and society and for repelling the pressure of the right opportunist and antisocialist forces.

The CPCZ Central Committee May (1969) Plenum that soon followed elaborated a program of activity aimed at consolidating society and overcoming the results of the crisis. The new CPCZ Central Committee leadership headed by Comrade G. Husak rallied the party, purging its ranks of alien elements, restored its organizational and ideological unity, intensified the CPCZ's fraternal ties with the CPSU and the other communist and workers parties, and strengthened the friendship between the peoples of Czechslovakia and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak events of 1968-1969 are rightly viewed as one of the most tense postwar class clashes between the world of socialism and the united forces of internal and international reaction, as graphic evidence of imperialism's constant attempts to drive a breach in the socialist states' community. The elimination by the forces of socialism headed by the Communist Party of the attempted counterrevolutionary coup in the country in the late sixties graphically confirms the universal significance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The ranks of the international communist and workers movement welcomed with profound attention the important political document "Lessons From the Crisis Development Within the CPCZ and Society Following the 13th CPCZ Congress," which was approved by the CPCZ Central Committee at its December 1970 Plenum. This document, addressed to the masses, contained an appraisal of events, offered a class analysis of their causes and the essence of the hardships which were seized on by the antisocialist elements and brought to light the organic links between the attempts against the socialist system in Czechoslovakia and the activity of imperialist subversive centers. The CPCZ Central Committee document also taught the Communists to stand firmly and unwaveringly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to ensure with all their strength the party's leading role in society, and to safeguard the alliance with the USSR like the apple of their eye.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, referring to the successes scored by the Czechoslovak people under the party's leadership, Comrade G. Husak noted: "On the basis of the 'Lessons From the Crisis Development Within the CPCZ and Society Following the 13th CPCZ Congress,' we waged a consistent struggle against anticommunism, bourgeois idelogy, revisionism, and rightwing opportunism."

Standing on the positions of today, when Czechoslovak society, under the Communist Party's leadership, is confidently marching toward ever greater heights in the economy, the social sphere, the sphere of culture, and the development of socialist democracy, it is utterly clear to any unprejudiced person that the counterrevolution was pushing the country down a pernicious path.

Socialist Czechoslovakia's people are legitimately proud of the work of their hands. Having consolidated socialist ownership of the means of production, established the principle of planned economy, and expanded its participation in the international socialist division of labor, the CSSR has taken another major step forward in its economic development. The country has firmly established itself in leading world positions in industry, agriculture, science, and technology. As a result of the measures taken by the party, the balanced acceleration of economic development has been ensured. This has been helped by the package of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy, which came into operation at the beginning of the 5-year plan.

While resolving the tasks of construction, the CPCZ gives constant attention to the work of educating the masses and purposefully raises the level of the people's socialist awareness and their education and culture. The CPCZ is fully aware of the need to bring up the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Laninism and profound devotion to socialism and internationalism.

The successful implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress' economic and social program is helped by fruitful participation in CEMA's work, the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet bilateral trade, specialization and production sharing, and the CSSR's scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other community countries.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the CSSR, concluded in May 1970, reliably serves the task of our countries' all-around rapproachement. The close interaction between the CPSU and the CPCZ is the linchpin of multifaceted Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. Such effective forms as meetings of the fraternal parties' leaders and of Central Committee secretaries, joint participation at the highest party level in the work of the fraternal parties' congresses and in sessions of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and of CEMA, and deepening contacts among local party organs and hundreds of primary party organizations and labor collectives have firmly entered the practice of interparty ties. Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists are fruitfully conducting joint research in the sphere of the natural and the social sciences. Our peoples' friendship yields splendid fruit in all spheres of creative activity.

Socialist Czechoslovakia makes a weighty contribution to the struggle for peace and against the threat of world thermonuclear war -- the struggle which the fraternal countries are jointly waging. The fraternal countries are closing their ranks still more tightly in the face of the growing threats from imperialism and the U.S. Administration's sinister "crusade" against communism. Being a strong link of the socialist community, the CSSR totally fulfills its obligations in the Warsaw Pact Organization. Czechoslovakia's peoples realize that on no account can the imperialists be allowed to upset the military-strategic equilibrium which has taken shape between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO states. This is why people in the CSSR have greeted with understanding and approval the accord with the Soviet Union on joint defensive measures in response to the deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe.

Pursuing a foreign policy course coordinated with the other fraternal countries, socialist Czechoslovakia has won deserved recognition and respect throughout the world, at international forums. The CPCZ enjoys great prestige in the international worker's and communist movement as a loyal comrade in arms of the fighters for socialism and communism, for social and national liberation, and against imperialism and war.

The Czechoslovak people look ahead confidently and with sober optimism. They are preparing to greet with new achievements in labor the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, which coincides with the festival of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army from the Hitlerites. Already this year, the CSSR will mark with successes in socialist competition the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, which marked the start of the national democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia.

In celebrating the 15th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) Plenum, it is possible to say with confidence that the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Gustav Husak, outstanding party and state leader of the CSSR and prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, will continue to persistently implement the political course of the party's 14th, 15th, and 16th congresses aimed at building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR DRULOVIC

LD131604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Milojko Drulovic, the ambassador of the SFRY in Moscow.

On this occasion, they discussed topical issues of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

BRUSSELS EUROPEAN SECURITY SESSION CONTINUES WORK

PM171052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under the general heading "Europe Needs Peace!"]

[Excerpts] Brussels, 14 Apr -- The enlarged session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation is continuing its work in the Belgian capital. The statements by its participants and by representatives of broad public movements and of national and international organizations echo the call to end the dangerous military race and take specific measures on disarmament.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are consistently advocating a reduction of military preparations and budgets and the implementation of effective confidence-building measures, A. Yakovlev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences World Economics and International Relations Institute, declared. He recalled the wide range of Soviet initiatives, recently reaffirmed in speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The practical implementation of these initiatives and the West's agreement to adopt them could right away decisively improve the situation in Euorpe and in the world.

Most statements made at the Brussels session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation express the European peoples' desire to live under conditions of security and peace and to halt the slide toward a new war. The participants in the discussion, at times expressing differing views and defending autonomous positions, are unanimous on the main issue: Europe needs lasting peace. This can be ensured not by a new and dangerous round of the arms race, but by following the path indicated by the Final Act of the Helsinki All-European Conference.

EUROPEANS STAGE PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. MISSILES

LD162009 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Mass manifestations against the continued deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of Britain, FRG, Italy were held last Sunday. The British peace champions, specifically, held a march from the gate of the U.S. base at Greenham Common to another U.S. base on British soil at Lakenheath. Protest meetings were also held in East Anglia and other districts where there are U.S. and NATO bases. Special concern of peace champions is caused by the fact that all these U.S. military installations will, undoubtedly, become targets for a retaliatory nuclear strike if nuclear war is unleashed. This is why the participants in the protests said that Britain must not be turned into the Pentagon's appendage, into a target for nuclear retaliation for its complicity in the adventuristic policy of the Reagan administration.

About 50 thousand representatives of nearly 250 anti-war organizations, associations, and groups held yesterday in Copenhagen a meeting under the motto "No to 572 NATO missiles," "An end to the arms race."

It is characteristic that people of different professions, ages, convictions take part in these protests: teachers, workers, pensioners, youth, politicians and public figures.

Concern for the destiny of the European Continent spreads to ever more sections of the population and the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement gains momentum and scope with every day. The French L'HUMANITE writes that the "chains of peace" formed by supporters in disarmament linking hands, mass manifestations in protest against the continued arms race has become the symbol of the past Sunday all over the world.

Ever more people, including many leaders and influential political parties come to realize that the main threat to peace now is the aggressive foreign policy of the United States. The increase of Washington's aggressiveness causes protests everywhere in the world and the criticism of the bellicose course of the "Reagan team."

Exerting direct pressure on its allies in NATO, the U.S. Administration compels the governments of those countries to resort to reprisals against their own citizens, supporters of peace and arms limitation. How cruelly, for instance, the British police attacked women, participants in the protest demonstration at the Greenham Common base where U.S. nuclear missiles are being deployed. In the FRG, authorities do not hesitate to use police and other methods to suppress those who do not want their country to be turned into a launch pad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union is exerting every effort to create an unsurmountable barrier in the road of adventurism threatening the world with nuclear war. In the struggle for the lessening of war danger, for consolidation of peace, the USSR is prepared for broad and active cooperation with all states, with all peaceful public forces.

ITALIAN ARMY MANEUVERS READY NUCLEAR DEFENSE

PM161425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent N. Paklin dispatch: "What the Actions of the 'Blue' Forces Conceal"]

[Text] Rome -- At first, the "Orange" forces made a frontal attack on the "Blue" forces' positions. But despite their clear superiority in manpower and resources, they failed to achieve success. The well-concealed "Blues" met them with gunfire and inflicted considerable losses on them. The "Oranges" regrouped, carried out a flanking maneuver, caught the "Blues" in a pincer movement, and still won the "battle" in the Apuilia region in southern Italy. "This is the first time in Italian Army maneuvers that the 'Orange' forces -- that is, the enemy -- have defeated the 'Blues,'" the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA stated, summarizing the results of the "battle."

The newspaper also draws attention to another very characteristic fact: The motorized and mechanized units, reinforced by tanks and self-propelled guns, conducted their exercises many hundreds of kilometers from their usual location in northeast Italy. The newspaper reports that the "Turin" border has recently been put on the alert. This battalion is being urgently transferred to the Calabria region in southern Italy. Even more impressive war games are soon to be held in southern Italy involving 9 brigades of the 5th Army Corps totaling 70,000 men and 700 tanks.

What is the reason for this desire to change places which has overcome the Italian General Staff? Newspapers here note that the hasty militarization of southern Italy is designed to ensure the "defense" of the U.S. nuclear missile base created on Sicily, where the first batch of U.S. nuclear "Tomahawks" has already been brought into combat readiness.

The aggressive plans of the Pentagon and NATO assign a special role to this base: It is called on to keep its sights not only on the southern regions of the European part of the Soviet Union and the socialist states located on the Balkan Peninsula, but also the whole, vast area of the Mediterranean, including the Near East and North Africa. The base on Sicily is being turned into a center of the battle order on NATO's southern flank.

Nor was there anything coincidental about the "Blue" forces' defeat in the clashes with the "Orange" forces -- the enemy -- which appeared out of thin air in southern Apulia. By publicizing the unfavorable outcome of the "battle," the Italian military authorities are trying to pressure the government with the aim of securing new arms appropriations for themselves and at the same time intimidating public opinion by using the imaginary superiority of the "enemy," which, of course, means the socialist countries. And the fact that this pressure is being exerted is also confirmed by numerous public statements by G. Spadolini, Italian defense minister, and General L. Bartolucci, the new chief of the Italian Army General Staff, whose speeches, in essence, invariably amount to just one thing. "More weapons!"

PAPER SCORNS SWEDISH SUBMARINE HUNT, FEARS

PM171140 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed commentary under the rubric "Resonance": "Fishing Tackle for Catching Shadows"]

[Text] On 24 February this year, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA published an article entitled "Imported Drug" by O. Vakulovskiy. The article discussed the anti-Soviet campaign in Sweden's mass media, specifically the multitude of "spy stories" and "submarine hunts." These themes, the article said, are like a drug for Sweden's newspapers.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article was reported by the SWEDISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY and REUTERS. It was also reprinted in the newsapper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN (the organ of the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden).

Coverage of the article "Imported Drug" also appeared in the Stockholm newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET which consists almost entirely of reports on the continuing "submarine hunt" off the Karlskrona coast (in the south of the country). The aim is clear. It is those treacherous Russians again...It is claimed that the Soviet submarines in Swedish waters are a complete hoax but, nevertheless, the Navy has clearly "netted" something off Karlskrona. Sweden's bourgeois press has tried every means to convince the reader that on this occasion the depth charges and hand grenades dropped into the water did not go off for nothing (they "stunned" some unknown divers). Vice Admiral (Brur Stefensson), chief of the Swedish general staff, stated personally on the television program "Aktuelt" that he has "evidence of the existence of unidentified objects under the water." The subsequent development of events showed, among other things, that the "unidentified objects" did actually exist. Thus on 20 March, West Germany's DPA agency reported that the Swedish Navy had triumphantly reeled in ... an old automobile off Karlskrona.

But let us return to SVENSKA DAGBLADET. In reporting the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article, it clearly wanted to establish itself in the readers' eyes as an "objective newspaper:" We publish different vewpoints, it seemed to be saying.

Well, Sweden's readers would probably be interested in knowing how the Moscow newspaper reacted to SVENSKA DAGBLADET's previous claims that in the USSR there are "special military subunits where only Swedish is spoken" and that there are "Russian spies" operating in Sweden in the guise of sportsmen, for example.

All this was mentioned in the article "Imported Drug." But, by all accounts, SVENSKA DAGBLADET's readers are unaware of this. The newspaper "discreetly" kept quiet about how it was acually quoted in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. If you want to be objective, do so. But do not go too far.

Well, what news have SVENSKA DAGBLADET and a number of other Swedish newspapers been giving their readers lately? Here is a brief resume of "events." The Navy has continued stunning fish with depth charges off Karlskrona. In addition to the automobile, a further 1,8 billion kronor have been "reeled" out of the budget -- as additional resources for defense needs. Then a long and boring time was spent trying to catch frogmen -- not just in the water but on dry land, too (in all probability the frogmen are Russians). Military patrols have shot down all the sea birds in the area (how can you tell what they are in the dark?). The residents of Karlskrona thought they were under siege. The military police have been checking out cars on the roads. In one place they stopped a funeral procession and demanded that the coffin be opened (supposing there was someone in it?). This is no joke but probably the result of the fact that all those taking part in the "roundup" are regular subscribers of SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger appeared in person in the final act of this whole farce. He invited Swedish journalists to his department and casually instructed them that the "submarines in Swedish territorial waters are Soviet" and that "there is no reason for doubt here" If Weinberger has succeeded in unmasking anyone here, it is only himself. Describing the submarines as though he had seen them personally, the U.S. defense secretary clearly showed whose interests will benefit from talk about "Soviet submarines" in Sweden. It was those interests, incidentally, which the article "Imported Drug" was also about.

USSR-UK TECHNICAL COOPERATION INTENSIFIES

PM171425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Apr 84 p 3

[V. Lapin report "Interest in Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The "British Engineering Week" held in Moscow for the first time on the initiative of the British Board of Foreign Trade and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry has ended.

In the course of several days, representatives of 30 British firms were acquainting Soviet experts with their experiences. Sixteen of the 46 reports were devoted to various aspects of agricultural production and questions of the processing, packaging, and storage of food products.

The engineering week, which was attended by some 80 British business representatives, headed by the prominent industrialist Lord Ezra, is a graphic indication of the British business circles' interest in the development of trade and economic relations between our countries. As V.P. Pletnev, deputy chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry emphasized, these aspirations are meeting with the most favorable response from Soviet foreign trade and other economic organizations which sincerely want to consolidate old business contacts with British firms and establish new ones.

This is borne out by the heightened activity of the permanent Soviet-British intergovernmental commission for scientific, technical, trade, and economic cooperation, and by the first sessions of the Soviet-British working parties on machinery and equipment and on cooperation in agriculture and the processing packaging of food products that have been held.

PLAN TO MOVE EMBASSY SHOWS DISREGARD FOR ARABS

LD172239 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Morocco's King Hassan II requested the Jerusalem Committee to hold a meeting in Fes 16 April. The Islamic Conference organization formed this committee, as is already known. The secretary general of the organization, Habib Chatti, pointed out that the committee will meet in connection with the intention of the United States to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The anti-Arab and anti-Islamic aspect of this intention is quite clear. The recognition by the United States of Jerusalem as the eternal and unified capital of Israel -- and this is what the transfer of the U.S. Embassy will mean -- will be a judicial recognition and approval of the measures of the Israeli leadership illegally to change the Arab character and status of Jerusalem.

The issue of Jerusalem is one of the most complex problems of the Palestinian issue. The city is unique because it is sacred to the three divine religions, namely Islam, Christianity and Judaism. It houses the holy places of all these religions. And concerning this, the well known Resolution No 181 dated 29 November 1947 on the partition of Palestine which had been under mandate, made Jerusalem an independent administrative unit which enjoys a special international status.

But the internationalization of the city did not take place, because the western part was seized by Israel as a result of the Palestinian war in 1948 and 1949. In January 1950, Jerusalem was declared the capital of Israel in violation of the UN resolutions and provisions of international law. Israel also occupied the eastern part during the 6-Day War in 1967. And later, the Israeli Knesset in July 1980 promulgated a law declaring a united Jerusalem as the eternal and indivisible capital of Israel.

The international community regards these actions as an ex post facto annexation and does not recognize the legality of the law which was issued. Despite all this, the Israeli leadership continues the policy of separating the question of the future of Jerusalem from the general issue of the occupied Arab territory, particularly the West Bank, of which this city is considered an integral part. In practice, this was reflected in building half a circle of concentrated housing blocs in the eastern suburbs of Jerusalem inhabited by Jews only. This is for the purpose of isolating the city geographically from the West Bank.

Israeli authorities have been implementing a moral terror on a large scale against the Islamic ancient monuments, both cultural and historical. A number of tombs which are sacred to Muslims have been demolished, and the remains of Islamic civilization were desecrated. These acts are a deliberate insult to the patriotic and religious feelings not only of Arabs, but all Muslims.

The fact that the embassies of foreign countries in Israel, with the exception of Costa Rica, are currently in Tel Aviv reflects the annoyance and protest of the international community against these acts of the Zionists and against the Israeli policy of annexation and expansion.

As for the intention of the United States to move its embassy to Jerusalem, it once again points out the extent of Washington's disregard for the feelings of Arabs and Muslims.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

PM171253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers:

On Syria's national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops -- please accept, Comrade 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, our cordial congratulations and greetings.

The Soviet Union, which invariably sides with the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and U.S. imperialist plans, assesses highly and supports Syria's principled course aimed at safeguarding the Arab's legitimate rights and acheiving a fair, lasting peace in the Near East.

We are sure that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation linking our countries will continue to strengthen for the benefit of the Soviet and Syrian peoples, in the interests of achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement.

We wish you, Comrade Chairman, and the government and people of friendly Syria, prosperity and success.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

AMICABLE RELATIONS WITH SYRIA REVIEWED, PRAISED

LD171802 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 17 Apr 84

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Syrian Arab people today mark a great national day -- Evacuation Day. On this day 38 years ago, Syria attained full political independence with the evacuation of the last soldier of the imperialist army from Syria. This event was preceded by a long liberation struggle fought by the Syrian Arab people with support from freedom-loving people, particularly those in the Soviet Union. There is no harm in reminding people now that it was due to a Soviet veto at the UN Security Council that attempts by Western countries in 1946 to push through a draft resolution which gave legality to the foreign military occupation of Syria failed. The Soviet Union has always supported the Syrian people's struggle against imperialism and for liberation. The two greeting cables sent by the Soviet leadership to President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said that the Soviet Union will continue to support Syria in its endeavor to consolidate national independence and move along the path of progressive social and economic development.

It has to be said that for more than 25 years the Soviet Union has been offering independent Syria in words and deed large support and financial aid to resolve recurring issues of independent development and to establish a developed national economy and strengthen the republic's defense capability. In recent years, bilateral relations have been developing a firm basis based on the friendship and cooperation treaty. Amicable relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria are continually developing and deepening in the general interest of the peoples of both countries and for world security and true peace in the Middle East. In the greeting cable sent to President Hafiz al-Asad, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium praised Syria's steadfast and unwavering stand in the struggle against forces of imperialism and aggression. They pointed out the special significance of Syria's and its leadership's efforts for uniting Arabs on a national anti-imperialist basis to resolve the Middle East conflict in a just and comprehensive way.

SYRIAN AMBASSADOR PRAISES SOVIET RELATIONS

LD172309 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday at the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries in Moscow, a festive meeting was held by Soviet public opinion on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Syrian national day -- Evacuation Day. Active members of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, Syrian students in Moscow, and representatives of public opinion in the Soviet capital met in the big conference hall in the Friendship House.

Mikhail Kondakov, first vice chairman of the Board of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society and president of the Educational Academy of the Soviet Union, made a speech in which he said that the Syrian people have waged a heroic struggle for many years in order to destroy the chairs of foreign domination and Turkish feudalism, as well as French colonialism. This struggle was crowned with success in 1946. On 17 April, the last foreign soldier left Syrian territory.

He added that Soviet citizens have sympathetically followd the struggle waged by the Syrian people for freedom and national independence. Friendship between our two countries is now firm, a matter which was reflected in the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. This treaty is a logical outcome of the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic in a comprehensive manner. Mikhail Kondakov pointed out that friendship and cooperation among peoples is a significant matter, particularly in the aggravated international situation which currently prevails as a result of actions taken by imperialism.

In his speech made before electors on 27 February 1984, Andrey Gromyko said that the source of tension is the adventures being carried out by hostile imperialist forces. The present U.S. Administration's actions are aimed at disturbing the strategic balance in favor of the United States, thus making the world situation favorable to the United States, and at imposing its will on other countries through the use of force. The aggressive character of U.S. policy in the Middle East, which Washington has declared as an area of vital interest, is very much evident. This aggressive nature of U.S. policy is reflected in the invasion of Lebanon and the threats against the Syrian Arab Republic. Not only the Israeli invaders are carrying out acts of piracy in the Arab territories, but also their U.S. protectors. All this indicates that the United States wants to liquidate the gains of the Arab peoples, but it will not succeed.

Mikhail Kondakov then congratulated on behalf of those who have assembled in the hall the entire friendly Syrian people on their national day, and wished them successes in their social, economic, and cultural development.

The meeting was then addressed by Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the Syrian ambassador plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union, who said:

[Begin al-Halabi recording] Comrades: Independence is taken and not given. This is a saying which has been proved to be true by experience. There are tools of evil and gangs of aggression, which cannot remain silent as long as peoples enjoy freedom and independence.

Therefore, these gangs are continuously engaged in a struggle against everything that is good and against peace. These tools and gangs use all their capabilities everywhere in the world to disturb the stability of nations. They seek to keep the world in thier grip, disregarding internatinal legitimacy and refusing human logic.

Since our independence and until today, we have been threatened by the colonialists and the Zionists, who are trying to strike at our national independence. We will always work in order to liberate our occupied land and regain the rights of our dispersed Palestinian Arab people and establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO -- the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and secure the security, unity, and territorial integrity of Arab Lebanon. We want to live free in our own country, contribute to mankind, and reject the methods of subjugation, injustice, and tyranny.

Brothers: The achievements realized by our people -- politically, economically, and militarily -- have made our country a bastion of steadfastness and confrontation. In this respect, we should acknowledge and express thanks and greetings to our friends in the Soviet Union -- people, party, and government -- who have given us every possible support and stood by us in difficult times. Our people will always recall with gratitude the stands of the friendly Soviet Union. The relations of friendship and cooperation between us can serve as a fine example of everything good that can prevail in the world when genuine and correct relations prevail. Long live Arab-Soviet friendship. Greetings to you, dear comrades, and thank you. [applause] [end recording]

USSR-IRAN TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE MEETS

NC131330 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] On 12 April the 12th session of the Soviet-Iranian standing subcommittee for Transportation opened in Tehran. The Soviet delegation, headed by Vitaliy Sosnin, deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Roads and Transportation [title as heard], is participating in the meeting of this subcommittee which is the active organ of the standing committee of Soviet-Iranian Cooperation.

During the subcommittee's meetings, ways to increase the volume of goods transported between the Soviet Union and Iran with the use of various transport methods -- railway, sea, and trucks -- will be discussed. The two sides will discuss specific steps that will make cargo transportation between the two countries more efficient and will make the necessary recommendations. The 11th session of the transportation subcommittee was held in Moscow in August 1982.

It is necessary to note that immediately after the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran the capitalist countries led by the United States announced an economic boycott against this newly-established country, and they practically blocked all the transportation routes for cargo and essential commodities to Iran. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries were the only countries to help Iran during its difficult times. The volume of transit of extremely essential products -- first and foremost, foodstuff, medicines, and industrial products -- from these countries to Iran more than tripled during this period.

The important issue of cooperation in constructing transportation systems, such as railways and bridges, will be discussed during the meetings of the subcommittee in their discussion of transportation problems. The 147-km Julfa-Tabriz railway, which is the first and only electrified railway in Iran, was officially commissioned in 1984. The necessary activities to electrify this railway were carried out by Soviet organizations. This allowed an increase in the speed of cargo trains through this rugged terrain and, therefore, an increase in the transportation of commodities.

In view of the fact that the uninterrupted transit of West European exports through Soviet territory to Iran is of great importance, it should be pointed out that the bridges on the border rivers of Aras and Astarachay which were built in the early years of World War II are now old. The unsatisfactory condition of these bridges may interrupt the transit of Iran's commodities and affect your country unfavorably. Therefore, Soviet organizations have proposed that the two countries' cooperation in the construction of new bridges on these border rivers be discussed during the sessions of the transportation subcommittee because if this project is accomplished, favorable conditions will be created for the increase in the volume of goods transported between the Soviet Union and Iran.

The experience of former sessions of the transportation subcommittee showed that if the two sides express their goodwill they can successfully and constructively solve all the tangible problems, both on the increase in the volume of cargo transportation and on joint cooperation in the construction of transportation units. The Soviet delegation, which is participating in this subcommittee's meetings, is firmly determined to pursue, in the future too, this fruitful policy. The regular and expanding relations between the two countries in the field of transportation will undoubtedly be perceptibly fruitful for both the Soviet and Iranian peoples.

SWAPO DENIES LINKS TO U.S. DIPLOMATS' DEATHS

LD171527 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Paris April 17 TASS -- Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation, stated in Algeria that SWAPO has no relation at all to the bomb blast in northern Namibia on Sunday which killed two U.S. diplomats.

FRANCE PRESSE has reported from Windhoek that Dennis Keogh, chief of the U.S. Liaison Bureau in Namibia, and U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crabtree were killed by a bomb blast at a filling station near the Oshakati military base of the South African occupation forces 80 kilometres from the Angolan border.

GUINEA FAVORS DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD161945 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 16 Apr 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] As you know, not long ago there was a change of power in Guinea. The new leadership has already announced the main directions of domestic and foreign policy.

Mohamed Traore, minister of information for the Republic of Guinea, stated that the Guinean people and Government want to consolidate and develop relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR, he said, was among the first to extend a helping hand to Guinea immediately after the proclamation of independence. Since then, Soviet-Guinean relations have been developing steadily. We intend, Traore stressed, to continue the all-round development and intensification of these relations in the future in the interests of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation for the benefit of both countries.

U.S. ESCALATING NICARAGUAN 'UNDECLARED WAR'

LD172345 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 17 Apr 84

["Terrorism 'Made in the USA'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyzev writes:

About 500 mercenaries of the CIA have attacked from the territory of Costa Rica the Nicaraguan border town of San Juan Del Norte with the support of planes and military boats, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua reported Monday. Fierce fighting is going on in that area.

The new raid of the mercenary gangs is evidence of the continuing escalation of the aggressive actions of the Washington administration against sovereign Nicaragua. The U.S. "undeclared war" has already claimed the lives of 1,300 Nicaraguans. According to the Government of Nicaragua, the total strength of American mercenaries which are taking part in these armed actions and their rear support from the territories of Honduras and Cost Rica is running today at 11,000. At the same time, the CIA laid mines outside several Nicaraguan ports on the order of President Reagan.

This criminal action operation denounced all over the world as the flagrant violation of the basic norms of the international law has put the White House in a position of the world centre of state terrorism.

The White House has started another hostile action against Nicaragua on its southern border. This time it is the detachments of the traitor of the Nicaraguan people Eden Pastora, equipped by the CIA, that are used as cannon-fodder.

After the U.S. invasion of Grenada, in the course of which the U.S. troops captured the small and practically defenseless country comparatively quickly and almost without losses, the White House is striving to revive the chauvinistic illusions in its country that the U.S. can get away with such aggressive actions. However, Nicaragua is different from Grenada. Any anti-Nicaraguan venture, the same as any other U.S. aggression of this kind in Latin America or in another region, will inevitably lead to major losses in manpower incurred on the U.S.

Suffice it to recall the war in Vietnam or the events of the recent past, specifically, the inglorious landing of America troops in Lebanon.

The recent Directive 138 of President Reagan about the so-called preventive struggle against terrorism which provides for "preventive strikes" in any part of the world actually admits that the White House is ready for an armed interference in the affairs of other countries. It is also significant that Washington has ostentatiously refused to reckon with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in The Hague in connection with the complaint lodged there about the mining of Nicaraguan ports. The point at issue is the attempts of the White House to put its policy from the position of strength above the generally recognized international legal norms and to openly arrogate itself the right to aggressions. This adventuristic policy poses a serious threat not only to Nicaragua but also to any other Latin American country and to universal peace.

CIA MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS CONDEMNED

PM171059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "'Apart From Everything Else...'"]

[Text] New York, 13 Apr -- At the moment when passions were running high in the U.S. over the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports, a letter arrived on the desk of H. Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, from the master of the White House himself.

"The United States," the President reported as if nothing had happened, "does not seek to destabilize or overthrow the Government of Nicaragua. To achieve peace in the region we are simply trying, apart from everything else, to involve the Sandinists in important talks and to reach constructive and verifiable agreements between them and their neighbors."

"What the Republican administration means by 'apart from everything else,'" NEW YORK TIMES commentator A. Lewis indignantly wrote the next day, "is the right to make bombing strikes, burn villages, shoot peaceful inhabitants, and mine ports. And all this is supposedly being done to make governments, which are recognized throughout the world, to enter into talks which, according to our concepts, are 'important.'"

Thus, resorting to international terrorism, which the administration has elevated to the rank of state policy, the White House is trying to stifle the revolution in Nicaragua and put an end to the struggle of the peoples of Central America for their social liberation.

Yet this is the same administration which has declared a "holy war" on international terrorism. Incidentally, Secretary of State G. Shultz once again pontificated on this at a recent session of the Trilateral Commission. It so happened that he was speaking at precisely the same time as the UN Security Council was considering the question of armed provocations against Nicaragua. Representatives of various countries, including U.S. allies, spoke with indignation about official Washington's new act of state terrorism -- the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Both Nicaraguans and the crews of foreign ships have already become victims of terror.

The international community has demanded an end to these criminal actions. Finding itself in shameful isolation, the United States imposes its veto.

Probably the height of hypocrisy, however, was a statement by Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam in the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This diplomat went so far as to try to justify the mining of Nicaraguan ports as... "necessary measures of collective security." And he even asserted that this does not run counter to the UN and OAS Charters.

Isolation in the international arena, a storm on Capitol Hill, angry public indignation -- these are the fruits of a foolhardy policy.

T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, called the mining of Nicaraguan ports "terrorism at its worst." "The President," Congressman M. Barnes declared, "has carried out military actions against Nicaragua without consulting Congress or the American people. He is jeopardizing ships of friendly and neutral states and thereby flouting the principles of open seas and freedom of shipping.

"Yet this is precisely what we have struggled for throughout our history."

Following the Senate, the House of Representatives also approved a resolution condemning the CIA's mining of Nicaraguan ports.

The legislators came to their senses rather late, it is true. Only a week ago, the majority of the Senate supported the administration's request for $21 million to be channeled into further support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. It was then, incidentally, that the amendment of Senator C. Dodd from Connecticut prohibiting the allocation of funds for any terrorist activity against Nicaragua was turned down.

Literally a few days later, when the scandalous new facts of U.S. involvement in the mining of ports became known, the same shamefaced "elected representatives of the people" decided to adopt the pose of having been deceived. The President clearly overstepped the mark, "and we knew nothing about this," they innocently declare now.

Not content with this, Reagan's people also allude to a direct betrayal of "national interests." Certain democratic legislators, it is said, deliberately divulged strictly secret information on CIA involvement in the mining operation so as to...undermine R. Reagan's reputation on the eve of the elections.

Being caught red-handed, the White House has been forced to take evasive action. People there are now speaking of some "reconciliation" with Congress and hinting that, having heeded the opposition and the international community's demand, the administration has supposedly decided to end the mining.

There is, however, question of abandoning "everything else" -- the bombing raids, the destruction of oil storage tanks, the directing of acts of sabotage by counterrevolutionary terrorists.

Such a "softening" of the Republican administration's stand will not deceive either the Americans themselves or world public opinion for the White House is right now feverishly widening the secret war against the Nicaraguan people. According to an ABC TV report, the CIA has begun mining Nicaraguan territory at the hands of Somoza's men. In particular, the road leading from the port of Puerto Cabezas to the Honduran border has been mined.

As learned in the last few days, not content with its support for counterrevolutionaries and terrorists, or with the continuing wide-scale maneuvers of the American Armed Forces in Honduras and the U.S. Navy off Nicaragua's coasts, the CIA has created a real army in Honduras consisting of more than 15,000 former Somozists. U.S. engineering troops are constructing a military airfield in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border. The Pentagon has already drafted plans for direct U.S. military interference in Central America, including a direct invasion of Nicaragua.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA ASSAILED

LD172222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Apr 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] One example of the dissatisfaction of the American public is the kind of revolt which has broken out in the U.S. Congress. Thirteen members of the Legislative Committee of the House of Representatives have issued a letter for publication calling for the appointment of a special investigator to look into questions of the legality of President Reagan's support of military attacks against Nicaragua. The letter says that the activity of the administration is clearly in violation of the law and an encroachment upon the powers of Congress to declare war.

The complete disdain displayed by the White House toward both international norms and American legislation arouses dissatisfaction even in those who formerly supported Washington's harsh course. Reagan's actions have been sharply criticized by the famous hawk, Senator Goldwater. Senator Moynihan, the vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, stated that he intends to resign from his post to protest the fact that the mining of Nicaraguan ports was carried out by the CIA bypassing Congress, without its knowledge or its agreement. [video shows Moynihan being interviewed in U.S.]

Having come up against general condemnation, the White House has had to maneuver. An official spokesman conveyed the understanding that the mining has, they say, been stopped. However, this statement first engenders great doubts, and second, does not mean that the piratical activity will not begin again. Finally, the main point is that the Reagan administration is increasing its armed provocations. According to a statement by Nicaraguan leaders, there are now more than 11,000 counterrevolutionaries taking part in military actions against the republic. This signifies the largest incursion by the CIA mercenary army into Nicaragua. The groups are supplied with arms and ammunition by air. The Pentagon has sent the Air Force, warship formations, and powerful electronic systems into action for their benefit; gifts which enable the insurgents to carry out operations. [video provides shots of men in a bare field wearing combat uniform. The caption in English identifies the field as San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua]

Detachments of CIA mercenaries numbering up to 500 people and led by the renegade Pastora have for several days now been attacking from the territory of Costa Rica the Nicaraguan settlement of San Juan del Norte on the Atlantic coast. The inhabitants of this village have had to leave their homes. A single horse is the only living thing remaining in the settlement. Every day the village is attacked by the bandits. [video shows shots of damaged buildings]

The insurgents are supported by planes and helicopters based in Costa Rica. Also at their disposal are launches and transport ships. [video shows various groupings of men with guns]

The Nicaraguan Government has asked the Costa Rican authorities not to permit the further use of their territory for the organization of hostile actions which are leading to an escalation of American aggression. [video shows shots of bulldozer leveling land with a caption in English reading "Southern Honduras"]

An even bigger bridgehead, the main one, for attacks by the counterrevolutionaries, is the territory of Honduras. The United States has turned this country into a huge military base. Just 35 km from the Nicaraguan border, American engineering troops are rapidly building a military airfield. It is suspected that this airfield will be used to bring increased supplies to the insurgents in Nicaragua. In all, in the words of the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, the United States has built so many military installations in Honduras that in less than 1 day a whole division could be deployed there to conduct combat operations.

All these aggressive military preparations are being carried out under the cover of hypocritical lofty phrases about the need to defend freedom and democracy and assurances that the United States allegedly has no plans to attack Nicaragua. Commenting on such tactics, one challenger for the post of U.S. president from the Democratic Party, Mondale said: The administration and Reagan are not telling us the truth. If this trend toward irresponsibility and lies is kept up, I can foresee the United States being drawn into a full-scale war in Central America.

U.S. SANCTIONING GENOCIDE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD170909 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- "The White House unabashedly demands universal recognition of its adventurous policy of state terrorism, escalating arms race and brinkmanship", Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA today.

"Behind the screen of 'life-and-death struggle' against Marxism-Leninism, President Reagan, virtually from his very first days in the White House, publicly announced that Washington would stop at nothing to set in 'good order' Washington's own 'backyard', that is, the Caribbean nations and the whole of Central America. El Salvador, turned by Washington's henchmen into a Death Valley is a vivid example of how it is done. While preaching democracy, the White House is propping up a truly fascist regime, sanctioning and subsidising genocide in El Salvador in the name of 'Freedom'".

"And here is how Washington 'promotes democracy' in Nicaragua. The Pentagon's 'exercises' on the Nicaraguan border, the bombing and mine planting at the ports and on highways of the country, incursions of large bands of Somocistas into Nicaragua -- all this is nothing else than undisguised aggression", Vladimir Bolshakov writes. "1,300 Nicaraguans have died as a result and the economy of the country suffered damage estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars".

"There is only one way President Reagan and his team respond to the revolutionary and national liberation movement", the author emphasises. "If covert operations, conspiracies, politically-motivated assassinations, economic blockade and psychological warfare fail to work off, they reach out for the 'big stick' and revive 'gun-boat diplomacy'".

"The world is coming to realise that the 'moral values' asserted by anti-communist 'crusaders' are moral values perverted, moral values of those who curb progress, suppress freedom and encroach on independence".

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN VICTORY

PM161408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Connection With the Anniversary"]

[Text] Soviet people are invariably in solidarity with Cuba -- a firm and integral link in the socialist community. This was noted at a public soiree in Moscow devoted to the 23d anniversary of the Cuban people's victory at Playa Giron. The speeches stressed that the April days of 1961 when the Cuban people routed the imperialist interventionists and proclaimed the socialist revolution will always remain in Soviet people's memory.

Cuba's charge d'affaires in the USSR, L.F. Vasquez Vasquez, took part in the soiree.

RSFSR'S YERMIN SUPPORTS EDUCATIONAL REFORM

PM170820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 6

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy L.B. Yermin, Nizhnepomovskiy Electoral Okrug, Penza Oblast (first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers) at the 12 April joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, under the general heading: "Debate on the Report on the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just finished work and which discussed questions of great political and state importance was an event of immense significance for the party and for the entire country.

Delivering his deeply meaningful policy speech at the plenum, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, precisely formulated the fundamentally important avenues for further improving the activity and increasing the role of the soviets and defined from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint the current and strategic goals uniting into a single unit all the most complex problems that the CPSU is working to resolve. The propositions and conclusions contained in this speech are eliciting the broadest response from and the undivided support of the Soviet people, who are ready to put the party's directives into practice.

The RSFSR's working people wholeheartedly congratulate Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding party and state figure, on his election as head of the multinational Soviet state and wish him further successes in his multifaceted activity for the benefit of our great motherland and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

Comrades! A question of great sociopolitical importance -- the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools -- has been submitted for discussion by our first session of the Supreme Soviet.

Now that the party has set a course toward a planned and all-around improvement of developed socialism and that the necessary conditions have emerged for substantially enriching schools' social function, they are faced with more responsible tasks.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and its Presidium are paying close attention to the sum total of questions linked with the forthcoming school reform. Working people's suggestions, which reflected their collective good sense and great experience of life, were studied in detail and generalized. Many proposals have been put to the Reform Commission and are reflected in the draft.

In light of the party's principled resolutions, our republic is already preparing to implement the forthcoming reform's practical measures. Above all, work is being carried out to fully include the power of socially useful labor in the educational process. Recently the direct influx of school graduates into the material production sphere has increased significantly.

Of course, the problem of manpower resources, especially in agriculture, is still acute. Therefore, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and local party and soviet organs are taking additional measures to involve and retain the rising generation in work in the national economy.

Measures to combine study of the foundations of science with students' vocational training have been aimed at successfully resolving this complex problem. Here too we are faced with carrying out a large amount of work to create the necessary material base; it is necessary to open tens of thousands of new production training combines and training shops and areas at base enterprises, at construction sites, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

At the same time, as preliminary calculations show, the republic needs to train more than 50,000 extra labor training personnel and to enlist over 23,000 specialists as production training experts.

It is perfectly obvious that we can implement this important work only through the joint efforts of the collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific institutions, and training establishments and with the active support of central planning organs, ministries, and departments.

The draft reform's proposals aimed at ensuring a single standard for students' general education training in all types of training establishments providing secondary education have been universally approved in our republic. In this connection, in our view, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Ministry of Education, and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education ought to accelerate research into the scientific substantiation and practical implementation of these problems.

Comrades! Every one of us realizes that we are faced with resolving complex and responsible tasks in implementing the general education and vocational school reform. Allow me to assure the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the RSFSR's working people will put the utmost effort into ensuring its implementation in practice and into educating young people who will continue to study, work, and struggle in the Leninist way and to bear aloft the banner of the builders of communism, the banner of the struggle for peace, freedom, and social progress.

I move that the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools" be adopted. (applause)

FURTHER COMPARISON TO CHERNENKO PRESIDIUM SPEECH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 14 April Morning Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 a TASS report under the headline "Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium", which presents another version of Chernenko's 13 April speech to that body. The IZVESTIYA version has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version of the speech, published in the 13 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages P 14-18, and to the Vremya newscast version of the speech, published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page P 22. The IZVESTIYA version contains the following variations; keyed to the Moscow Domestic Service version:

Page P 14, first paragraph, line two, IZVESTIYA reads... in the Kremlin 13 April under the chairmanship...(subbing "13 April" for "today");

Page P 15, second paragraph, line five, IZVESTIYA reads...USSR Supreme Soviet have become major...(omitting "of the 11th convocation");

Same page, paragraph four, line one, IZVESTIYA reads...at the meeting. We, he said, are now at...(rewording);

Page P 16, fourth paragraph, line four IZVESTIYA reads...the work of sectoral ministries and departments. The principal sphere of their work is at the junction between sectors, where the questions...(subbing "sectoral" for "industrial" and "sectors" for "industries");

Page P 17, paragraph one, last line, IZVESTIYA reads...a matter of constant concern... (subbing"constant" for "mutual");

Page P 18, first paragraph, line one, IZVESTIYA reads...Soviet will continue, just like before, consistently and purposefully...(inserting "just like before");

Same paragraph, line five IZVESTIYA reads...Committee Plenum decision "concerning further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies," and to the... (inserting quotation marks);

Same paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads...country's state power.

The soviets of people's deputies have been instructed to examine at their sessions the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions, and to elaborate and implement specific measures to implement these decisions and to exercise more effectively the powers vested in them by the USSR Constitution, the constitutions of union and autonomous republics, and the legislation on soviets. Every soviet of people's deputies must draw practical conclusions from the plenum decisions and ensure their unconditional implementation.

The local soviets are ordered to ensure a further improvement in the standard of leadership of economic and sociocultural construction, displaying due persistence in implementing their rights and paying special attention to the comprehensive development, locally, of the economy, to the correct combination of territorial and sectorial principles in management, and to the strict observance of statewide interests. Within the limits of their competence, they must step up the monitoring and coordination of the activity of all enterprises and organizations located on the territory of the relevant soviet, irrespective of these enterprises' or organizations' departmental subordination. The local soviets must participate actively in fulfilling the Food Program and the Energy Program, and occupy themselves daily with questions of increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, of fulfilling the plans for the development of housing and municipal services, of expanding the service sphere, and of improving the standard of service to the population.

The soviets are called upon to constantly bear in mind questions of the labor and everyday life of Soviet people, make efficient use of available means and opportunities for galvanizing political-educational and mass cultural work among the populace, strengthening discipline and creating in each collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violations of law and order. The Soviets must give every assistance to the further development and consolidation of the friendship and brotherhood of the USSR's peoples, to the internationalist and patriotic education of the working people, and to strengthening the country's defense capability.

One of the soviets' chief tasks is the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools, and the unswerving implementation of measures for ensuring a unified state policy in the sphere of the education and upbringing of young people, for enhancing the standard of leadership of public education, and for creating the necessary conditions for the work and daiiy life of pedagogical cadres.

The supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics must ensure the consistent pursuit of the Leninist principle of uniting legislation, management and control. Steps should be taken for the further improvement of the leadership of soviets at all levels. Work by sessions of the soviets must be galvanized, the practice whereby deputies submit request must be expanded and improved, the effectiveness of the monitoring by soviets and their standing commissions of the observance of laws, implementation of voters' instructions, and of the work of organs accountable to them must be improved.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed...(picking up next paragraph, line one, supplying additional passage).

TV COVERAGE OF 13 APRIL PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD131642 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT during the Vremya newscast carries a video report on the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 13 April. Video shows Konstantin Chernenko entering a room amidst applause from standing members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Chernenko seats himself at the head of a long table lined on either side with officials. On Chernenko's immediate right are Kuznetsov followed by Grishin and Menteshashvili. On Chernenko's immediate left is Shcherbitskiy followed by Kunayev. Video shows Chernenko making introductory remarks while seated. Kuznetsov then makes his speech from a small rostrum on Chernenko's right, followed by shots of Chernenko making his speech while seated.

FOREIGN LEADERS CONGRATULATE CHERNENKO

Mubarak Message

PM171327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Greetings to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "I am pleased to send Your Excellency the most sincere congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," the telegram from Egyptian President M.H. Mubarak says. "Please accept my best wishes for prosperity and happiness for yourself and the Soviet people."

Al-Jumayyil

PM161310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] A telegram from the Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil says:

"On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I am happy to send to Your Excellency my ardent congratulations and to sincerely wish Your Excellency happiness and the Soviet people prosperity on behalf of the Lebanese people and on my own behalf."

Al-Qadhdhafi

PM171458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah), writes:

"On your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it gives me pleasure to send you my congratulations. I should also like to express the wish that our relations will continue to develop successfully."

LIGACHEV TOURS RIGA, ADDRESSES LATVIAN PLENUM

PM171022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Riga, 14 Apr -- A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has been held to examine an organizational question. The plenum relieved A.E. Voss of his duties as first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

B.K. Pugo was elected first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

During his stay in the Latvian SSR, Ye. K. Ligachev familiarized himself with the republic party organization's activity to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and with the progress in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets. He met with members of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and visited the V.I. Lenin VEF Production Association in Riga, the Adazhi Kolkhoz in Rizhskih Rayon, and trade and public catering enterprises.

The talks with party and economic workers and with workers and kolkhoz members examined the urgent tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the quality of consumer goods, intensifying agriculture, and improving its economic indicators.

Ye. K. Ligachev inquired in detail about the work conducted by Riga's party organizations to ensure a high standard of consumer services at the production unit itself. Great attention was devoted to issues of more enthusiastically developing the subsidiary farms of the republic's industrial enterprises. Party organizations' activity in improving the work style and in further ameliorating the selection, placement, and education of cadres was dismissed.

Ye. K. Ligachev, who was accompanied by A.E. Voss and B.K. Pugo, also visited places of historical and revolutionary interest and familiarized himself with the condition of housing construction in Riga.

CORRUPTION OF SARATOV LEGAL INSTITUTE REBUKED

PM171410 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 17 April in its First Edition carries on page two a 2,200-word article entitled "Shady Dealing" by special correspondents V. Zlobyn and V. Lysenko, who write from Saratov on cases of "violations of the law, distortion, and protectionism" at the city's legal institute. The writers describe sums of money paid to heads of department at the institute, and the case of V.V. Andreyev, chief of the Saratov Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration's Administration of Corrective Labor Institutions, who simultaneously held a teaching post at the legal institute for which he was not qualified. They also describe the failure of examiners to notice examination errors by students whose fathers were officials of the oblispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration. The writers criticize the institute's leadership and party committee for failing to take the necessary measures and accuse the institute's rector, V.V. Borisov, of being "in no hurry" to improve the "climate" there.

The institute's students are also criticized for their conduct, and the authors conclude by stressing that the "atmosphere" at the legal institute is not helping to produce the kind of legal cadres required to eradicate malpractices such as "embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, parasitism, and other violations of Soviet laws" that were condemned by a recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Saratov Obkom's work.

WORKER CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN MASS MEDIA

PM131343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by V.P. Tikhomirov, leader of a team of lathe operators and borers at the Moscow Vladimir Ilich Electrical Engineering Plant and member of the CPSU Central Committee: "Analyzing and Reflecting"]

[Excerpt] A fresh issue of a newspaper is attractive perhaps in the same way as a new part fresh from the lathe or the milling machine. The journalist and the plant foreman are linked, in my view, by a common concern: how will their product be received, how will it be appraised... A worker often stands at his lathe with a carefully folded paper in the pocket of his protective clothing. In the break he invariably unfolds it. If he likes an article, he hands it to a comrade: Read this, he says, it makes sense and it's interesting. A good sensible article meets with an instant response. I don't need to say that articles which broach problems concerning us are immediately discussed with interest among the workers. Having undertaken this article, I turned to V.I. Lenin's pronouncements about the press. If I -- a worker -- know them, then every journalist, author, and publishing house employee must certainly know them. There is much concern in Lenin's words that a newspaper should be an active participant in building a new life, report the situation on the spot truthfully, and address the reader in clear and plain language! Who can disagree with this? Everybody resolutely supports and frequently quotes Vladimir Ilich, but if you open a newspaper you will sometimes find articles having a lot in common with those that provoked Vladimir Ilich's criticisms.

Long articles and reviews -- whose theme is by no means new and, in Lenin's words, has become "perfectly obvious" -- are very often featured in our newspapers, including IZVESTIYA. "Why not," he wrote, "describe in 10 or 20 lines, rather than 200-400 lines, simple, well-known, clear phenomena which have already been largely assimilated by the mass..."

Lenin's desire for "rather less political blather" sounds very topical today too. May I be so bold as to say that there is a lot of it in articles on economic topics. Open the papers or switch on the radio or television and you are showered with information fattened with hundreds of thousands, millions, and even billions of metric tons or cubic meters of raw materials extracted or output produced. It cannot really be of interest to the reader or listener for news to be saturated with astronomical figures or for facts to be heaped up and issued "en masse."

Our press also contains insufficient analyses, reflections, and precise, comprehensible conclusions. There is no denying that the papers often -- and sometimes very decisively -- identify national economic problems, but naming the problem is only half the job. It requires knowledge, journalistic skill, and considerable boldness to reveal the underlying causes of our difficulties, determine positive ways to resolve them, and work out precise deadlines for their solution. Sometimes all this is lacking.

Let us recall several of Lenin's questions: "Are there successes In practice... [underlined words printed in italics] What exactly are these successes? Are they proved? Do we not find here stories, bragging, and dilettante promises? For example, 'is being arranged,' 'a plan has been drawn up,' 'let us bring our forces into play,' 'now we guarantee,' 'improvement probable,' and such like charlatan phrases which 'we' are so good at? How have the successes been achieved? How can they be extended?" This is how Vladimir Ilich posed the question! If some newspaper articles "skip" these questions of Lenin's, there is not much left.

Fleeting expressions which mean nothing to anybody, like "however, there are leaders who," and "some collectives have still not assimilated," still "crop up" in a text.

In other words, we do not need information which is "useful" in an abstract way, but current, everyday, businesslike, instructive information. "The expansion in people's level of information about the real state of affairs and of publicity in the work of party and soviet institutions," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points out, "is of inestimable importance in further developing the democratic foundations of the Soviet state. The mass media have a great role to play here. Recently, their work has been somewhat enlivened. However, we expect from them more profound and more interesting articles on the life of the country and the whole world and more boldness in formulating urgent problems."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS EXPERTS RECEIVE AWARDS

PM161427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] In a 13 April 1984 decree, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded USSR orders and medals to the outstanding workers of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Moscow State Institute of International Relations for their many years of fruitful activity and service in training specialists in international affairs.

Among others, the Order of Lenin was awarded to Professor I.A. Kirilin and the institute's rector, N.I. Lebedev, and the Order of the October Revolution was awarded to faculty chiefs A.F. Mukhin and V.P. Trepelkov and to faculty dean M.A. Perezhogin. The decree is published in VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR [USSR SUPREME SOVIET GAZETTE].

POLITBURO THANKS SMIRNOV FOR CONSCIENTIOUS WORK

PM141338 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report "Gratitude for Conscientious Work"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Comrade Lev Nikolayevich Smirnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, for conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECLARES 30 APRIL REST DAY

LD131815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decided to move the annual rest day from Saturday 28 April to Monday 30 April 1984, and regard 29 April as a working day. The day of rest not used by industrial and office workers on 29 April will be added to their annual holiday and paid in the same way as their leave days are paid.

PROGRESS 20 CARGO CRAFT DOCKS WITH SALYUT 7

LD171222 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- At 13 hours 22 minutes Moscow time today the cargo ship Progress-20 was automatically docked with the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-11 orbital piloted complex.

Onboard automatic facilities were used for mutual search, approach, junction and docking of the space craft. These procedures were controlled by the mission control centre and the crew of the orbital complex -- Cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov. The cargo ship was docked with the station on the side of its instrument compartment.

The Progress-20 spaceship has brought to orbit fuel for the joint propulsion unit of the station, equipment, apparatus, materials for scientific investigations and life-support facilities for the crew as well as mail.

According to crew reports and telemetred information the onboard systems of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-11 -- Progress-20 scientific-research complex are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov are feeling well.

BRIEFS

MOSKVA TV STATION -- Aktyubinsk -- A Moskva space communications television station has been brought into operation. It has been built in Martukskiy rayon. Reception of two central television color programs is available. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 13 Apr 84 LD]

VLADIVOSTOK COMPUTER CENTER -- A computer center has been set up in the academic township in Vladivostok, with the prime objective of making broad use of computing technology in the study of the earth, the ocean and the atmopshere, and of automating the collating and information storage systems. The center will provide a comprehensive service for all the institutes of this scientific center in the Far East, and supply data to research establishments. The first major task has just been completed -- for the first time in the USSR a computer data bank has been set up containing information dating from 1875 about the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This information will be used in weather forecasting, and in predicting the movements of typhoons and tsunami as soon as they emerge. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 84 LD]